Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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# BY CREMATION

## If the Thousands of Dead Bodies at Galveston Only. Can Those Remaining in the City Be Saved from Pestilence and Death.

## CONDITION SHOWING IMPROVEMENT

Those Who Have Friends on the Mainland Are Being Sent Out of the Stricken City To Lessen the Army of Helpless Which Must Be Cared For.

## HORRIBLE REPORT RECEIVED FROM HOUSTON

Relief Party Enroute from Stowell to Bolivar Finds the Bodies of a Thousand Dead---Only Forty Are Buried, the Others Decomposing and Giving Off a Stench Which Is Horrible---General McKibben Makes His Report on the Situation---Tells Steps Taken To Render Aid---Report Says a Kodak Fiend Is Shot for Refusing To Refrain from Snapping the Bodies of Nude Women in Compliance with Orders.

Galveston Texas, Sept 13—Via Houston Texas Sept 13—Cremation of the dead deportation of the living, summary execution of dozens of ghouls and hysterical collapse of many who lost their all in the great catastrophe of Saturday are some of the features of the effort or here that now stand out in bold relief What was feared in relation to the barge loads of dead taken out into the gulf has happened. Putrifying bodies float in upon the waters and are thrown upon the beach and they are increasing so rapidly that parties have been assigned to collect them a second time Driftwood on the beach is collected, pyres constructed and the torch applied Cremation seems to be the only sure remedy.

Improvement in other conditions, such as the water supply is noted. While the water cannot be sent through the mains, there is enough for all to be had at the works The mail service again has been established and the railway officials look to the establishment of traffic in a few days

The order has gone forth that those who have friends on the mainland should leave the city immediately, and obeying these orders boats loaded with refugees have begun to traverse the waters carrying hundreds to Texas City there to Houston by rail The first trainload consisted of ten coaches Transportation north is free Today a start with three barges, each capable of carrying fifteen hundred people a day will assist in the exodus

Reports from nearby coast and mainland towns say the dead bodies are found everywhere Over one hundred were buried by one party near Virginia Point Three hundred were gathered off the Bolivar peninsula.

The report of Quartermaster Baxter to the government at Washington that he believes Galveston shall be able to recover from the shock of the disaster and that all the government works are damaged beyond repair has given rise to a discussion as to the abandonment of the present site of the city and the selection of higher ground at the mouth of the Brazos river While the pessimists are in the majority and decline to see a bright future for the city, there are those who insist that all is not lost The News this morning editorially says We have our homes here, and even if these homes are in ruins if we love Galveston before how much stronger must the affection be and how much more sacred it must be to think of our loved ones whose graves are not only the sand, but the restless waves which lash its shores We will bravely undertake the vast work of restoration which lies before us in a manner which shall convince the world that we have the spirit to overcome misfortune and rebuild our homes

One of the most pitiable scenes of the month is that connected with a visit to the home for friendless children on the southwestern corner of the city Here forty-two little children and the matron, Mrs Hard perished like rats in a trap.

Pier three houses are left standing in the Denver re-survey. The piling and portions of the floor at the wharf only remain of Galveston's miles of wharfage Part of the south wall of the jetties is gone and rocks as large as rooms are piled in the channel, making it hazardous for ships to come in. Thirty ships of all sizes and descriptions are piled high and dry on the beach.

### A Thousand Bodies

Houston Texas Sept 13—1 a. m.—Houston at this hour is the stage of a pathetic but animated scene All afternoon and evening refugees have been flocking in and two more trainloads of unfortunates are expected every moment The picture presented at the depot and in the streets indicates to a degree the terrible havoc wrought by the storm and flood at Galveston.

Men, women and children come in only half clad and but few have more than the clothes on their backs Excitement with them has been so intense that they hardly realize just what has occurred, and for a day or two, or until these refugees come to their senses they will not realize the calamity that has befallen them and their families

In Houston school houses public halls and vacant storerooms are being fitted out and fast filling up with the homeless not only from Galveston, but from other stricken points within fifty miles of Houston

Facilities for communicating between Texas City and Galveston have been greatly augmented by the arrival of the staunch steamship Wilmont and two large barges from New Orleans Rail connection between Houston and Texas City is now open

According to B F Cameron of Stowell Chambers county, one thousand dead bodies have been found by a relief party which went from Stowell to Bolivar Most of them were found in East bay and the salt marshes Only forty were buried, the others decomposing in the heat and giving forth a stench which is horrible Carcasses of animals are interspersed here and there adding to the horrifying fumes Cameron says the only way to dispose of the corpses is for a large force of men to gather while another destroys them by fire otherwise an epidemic will result

### Fate of a Train.

New Orleans, Sept 13—The first news of the dire disaster which overtook the Southern Pacific train which left this city last Friday night for Galveston was received this morning from John H Poe of Lake Charles Louisiana to the Daily States This dispatch says that eighty five passengers were killed where the train was stopped and wrecked on Galveston bay near the lighthouse The dispatch says that out of all on board the train only the following were saved Miss Ellis, Mr Ellis and wife, representing the New Orleans Brewing association from New Orleans Ben Sass and Dan Lasker of Galveston Tom McDonald and George Call of Orange Texas, J Woodson Mann Anderson and J Stout of Beaumont Texas Mrs Poe resident of Bolivar Texas and several members of the interstate railroad commission bound for Galveston on official business whose names have not been learned These were saved by being fortunate enough to find refuge in the government lighthouse near where the train was wrecked

### Report of McKibben.

Washington, Sept. 13.—General McKibben arrived at Galveston last night. He reports the city as quiet. Twenty-eight soldiers and three members of the hospital corps have been lost. The

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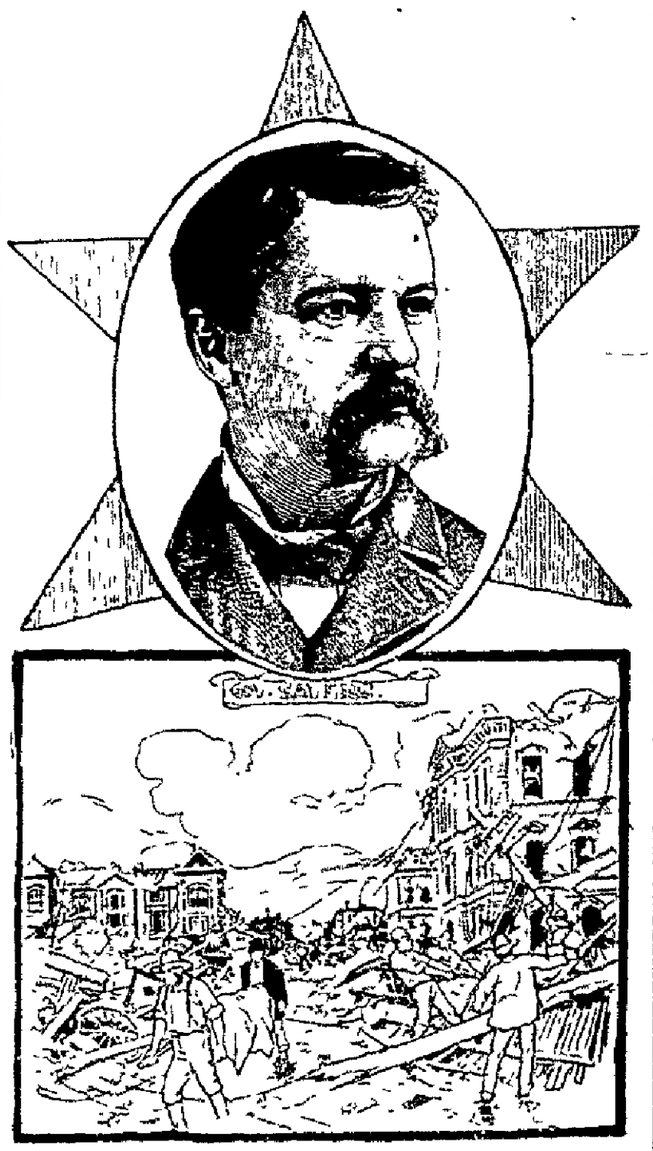

GOVERNOR SAYERS OF TEXAS AND A SCENE IN STRICKEN GALVESTON.

# THE MURDERER

## Of Baron Von Ketteler Confesses His Crime Throwing Blame of the German Minister's Death Upon the Imperial Government.

## WATCH OF HIS VICTIM FOUND ON ASSASSIN

Two Hundred Boxers Are Killed in an Engagement with Russian Troops. American Troop of Cavalry Wipes Out a Gang of Imperialists---Method of Settlement of the Chinese Difficulty Is Suggested---Li Hung Chang Says He Has Full Power To Negotiate for Peace---Report That Allies Will Move Outside the Walls of Peking Is Affirmed---Pietsang Attacked---No More Russians to China.

Peking Sept 10 via Taku Sept 11—Baron Von Ketteler assassin, whose car are was noted in these dispatches several days ago has confessed to throwing the blame for the German minister's murder upon the shoulders of the imperial government at whose orders he acted he says The assassin was identified by a watch which had been taken from the minister's body

### Many Boxers Killed.

Taku Sept 13—A report of an engagement between Boxers armed with swords and Russians cavalry near Machipo on the 8th has been received here The Russians charged through a cornfield, killing the commander and 200 Boxers A Russian officer was wounded and two men killed

### Imperialists Killed.

Taku Sept 13—Thirty imperialists were killed and 120 rifles captured by a troop of American cavalry near Peking on the 5th The Americans were conveying cattle and surprised 200 imperialists at the temple Shao

### Method of Settlement.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.—It is stated that as a basis for peace negotiations Manchuria will be made a buffer state; European garrisons will be established at the treaty ports and the chief of the Boxers will be executed.

### Has Full Power

Washington, Sept. 13.—Minister Wu transmitted to the state department today a reply from Li Hung Chang to the note of his government in which he says he has full power to protect American lives and property The note of the United States government in reply to Li Hung Chang's credentials was full and in horitive not only for negotiations but to enable him without further delay to give assurance that the life and property of Americans will henceforth be respected throughout the Chinese empire

Li added to his note that he had full power to negotiate for peace

### Report Is Confirmed.

London Sept 13—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post reaffirms the accuracy of the statement that France, the United States and Japan have agreed to evacuate Peking He adds, however, that the exact range of the Russian proposal does not seem to be generally understood. The international army will retire no further than outside the walls of the imperial city, whence the allied forces will still dominate it from a military point of view. Communications with Tien Tsin will be maintained and the only difference will be that the foreigners will be outside instead of inside the walls of Peking.

It is difficult to understand Russia's motive in making such a proposal, the correspondent continues. Certainly in a measure it enables the Chinese authorities to save their face before the opening of negotiations, but the clearest result is that it is a point gained for Russian prestige in China, apart from that consideration the question is of far less importance than was

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

# CITY RUINED

## Business and Residence Portions of Island Town

## ARE IRREPARABLY LOST

At Least Seventy-Five Per Cent of Galveston's Buildings Are Razed.

## HAVOC IS SIMPLY AWFUL

Debris of Great Ocean Steamships Is Scattered All Along the Gulf Front Piers.

## MAMMOTH WAREHOUSES GUTTED

Small Tugs and Sailing Vessels Are Jammed Half Into Buildings Where They Were Landed by In Coming Waves and Left by Receding Waters---Human Bodies and Dead Animals Make an Awful Stench

Galveston Tex. Sept 13 All attempts at burying the dead have been utterly abandoned Cart loads are now being disposed of in the gulf and many people Humble were taken out to sea during the day and thrown overboard The order of the day is now the paramount question and nothing that will tend to prevent the outbreak of an awful pestilence is being neglected It was found that large numbers of the bodies which had been previously thrown in the bay were washed back upon the shore, and the situation was thus rendered worse than before they were first laid in the barges and thrown into the water

It will now never be known how many lost their lives in the awful catastrophe No list of the dead has been kept and it will be utterly impossible to formulate one from now on Mayor Jones claims that the dead will amount to 5,000 and others whose opportunities for judging are less than those of the mayor place it as high as 10,000

Relief committees from the interior of the state have commenced to arrive and as usual they are much too large in numbers and in a certain extent are in the way of the drivers of people and an impediment to the prompt relief of suffering. The people are in no need of officers. The first trainload of supplies to reach the city consisted of 100 deputy sheriffs. Three cars of provisions followed. Many of them are still unloaded and would feed the people if unable to apply to the proper authorities and the committees are so overwhelmed by others applications that they have been unable to send out messengers

News agencies are carrying urgent appeals of Mayor Jones and the relief committee for immediate aid About 2,000 people will have to be clothed, fed and sheltered for some time to come Money is desired

This city is practically wrecked for all time to come Fully 75 per cent of the business of the town is irreparably ruined and at least the same percentage of damage is to be found in the residence portion. Along the wharf front great ocean steamers have bodily dumped themselves on the big piers and lie there, great masses of iron and wood that even fire can not totally destroy. The great warehouses along the water front are smashed in, unroofed and gutted throughout their length, their contents either piled in heaps on the wharves or along the streets. Small tugs and sailboats have jammed themselves half into buildings, where they were landed by the incoming waves and left by the receding waters. Houses are packed and jammed in great confusing masses in all of the streets. Great piles of human bodies, dead animals, rotting vegetation, household furniture and fragments of the houses themselves are piled in confused heaps right in the main streets of the city.

The city is policed by about 2,000 police officers, special officers, soldiers and deputy sheriffs. Orders were issued to the soldiers and police to kill any person caught in the act of robbing the dead.

No liquor is permitted to be sold under any circumstances unless ordered by the chairman of one of the committees or by a physician who must state that it is to be used for medicinal purposes Gambling is also forbidden All persons not having business on the streets after dark must be identified where they will be allowed to pass Unless thoroughfare is forthcoming they are arrested No person is allowed to work in or about any building unless he has a written permit signed by the chief of police or deputy chief

### Havoc Along the Coast.

Austin Tex Sept 13 Governor Sayers has received reports from various points along the gulf coast The town of Velasco was fully washed and five people were killed The town of Salt Lake Texas City and Brookshire are under water and houses are destroyed Brenham is so badly damaged that it will require weeks to repair it Cuero Missouri City and Stafford also suffered heavily Velasco was entirely destroyed and the few remaining people at that place are without food Many lives were lost at Port Bolivar Galveston City Texas City Virginia Point Bolivar Peninsula Quintana Surfside and Bellevue Wharton Palacios Markham City Dorbandt Arcola and Hempstead are all reported heavy sufferers both in loss of property destroyed and lives lost The number of dead at the points named is approximated at 700

## ALL INDIANS.

Professor Starr Springs a New Idea on the Public

Chicago Sept 13 Professor Starr of the department of Anthropology in the University of Chicago believes that the American people are becoming Indians and will eventually revert to the aboriginal type His theory is that insanity and other mental diseases are due to physical and climatic conditions of the different sections of the country and the same influences which made Indians of the early inhabitants of America will produce a like result among the present inhabitants

Professor Starr bases his theory upon careful investigation He has minutely examined and measured the features of more than 3,000 children of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage and has found in most cases a lengthening of the face and broadening of the cheek bones in accordance with the characteristic features of our Indian race

Professor Starr was asked if the Indianized Americans of the future would live in wigwams He replied that that when the first white explorers first came to America there many Indians living in better houses than the white people live in today

## SENATOR HANNA

Devises a Plan To Engage in Personalities This Campaign.

Chicago Sept 12 Senator Hanna has knocked the bottom out of a project that has been in process of incubation at Republican national headquarters for some time

It has been suggested that evidence might be dug up connecting Wm J Bryan in some way with a big trust and a campaign on that issue against Democratic candidates would follow Democratic politicians would be charged with being in the trust and the committee would be overwhelmed by charges that they have been unable to send out denials

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# QUITE LUCKY

## But Few Lives Are Lost in the Great Storm on the Lake.

## MANY VESSELS ESCAPE

The City of Erie Arrives at Cleveland About Ten Hours Late.

## A GREAT HOLE IN HER BOW

Water Rushes Through Her Cabins and Her Passengers Are Panic Stricken.

## NORTHLAND IS REPORTED SAFE

Does Not Stop at Cleveland, but Pushes On for Detroit---The City of Detroit and City of Cleveland Are Both Delayed Steamer Gladiator, Which Loses the Ill-Fated Dundee Safely Reaches Her Port.

Cleveland O Sept 13—Twelve lives but on two vessels that foundered four steamers rudely buffeted and their passengers terribly scared, a dozen freighters badly battered and several members of their crew injured, six almost drowned on the west breakwater these are some of the incidents of the passing over Lake Erie of the terrific storm that wrecked a dozen boats cities and blotted out thousands of lives

The two vessels that were unable to weather the storm were the steamer, John B. Lyons, and the schooner, Dundee The Lyons foundered six miles northeast of Conneaut, as detailed by this association Wednesday, eleven of her crew of sixteen being drowned, The remaining five drifted ashore in a small boat near Girard Pennsylvania, after a desperate struggle for their lives The Dundee sank eleven miles west of Cleveland and Kate Hoffman, cook, was drowned The captain and six members of her crew were rescued from her rigging after clinging for hours to spray wet shrouds

The steamer City of Erie of the G. and B. line arrived here yesterday afternoon ten hours late with a hole ten feet long and nearly all on which stove in her bow high up above the water line She was beaten back by the wind and obliged to run to the north shore for safety Water washed through her cabins and her passengers were panic stricken

The big six months Northland did not attempt to get into Cleveland harbor at all but went on to Detroit.

The Detroit and Cleveland steamers, City of Detroit and City of Cleveland, were delayed several hours

The passengers on all these steamers were terrified by their experiences. Life preservers were tied on and many prayed desperately to be saved. Scantily clad men and women left their staterooms and huddled in the saloon in panic-stricken groups.

Several big freighters had narrow escapes from foundering.

The steamer Dibdin, which was towing the ill-fated schooner Dundee, managed to make the harbor after losing her consort, although she had a hard time doing it.

Six men engaged in making repairs to some machinery in one on the west breakwater had a narrow escape from drowning. They clung for hours to the breakwater, with waves dashing over them and were almost ready to give up when rescued.

The gale reached its height about 12:10 Wednesday morning, when it blew sixty miles an hour. It raged fiercely all night long, abating somewhat in the morning, but during the most of the day it was too high to render it safe for vessels to leave the harbor. Last evening the wind died away to a brisk breeze and the ships that had been stormbound again left port.

### Alaskan Mail Robbery.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 13—The Steamer Queen City has arrived from the Alaskan fisheries with news of a mail robbery at Port Essington. Two sacks of registered letters containing $3,000 were taken. Natives are suspected.

### He Shakes Bryan.

Lewiston, Idaho, Sept. 13—J. W. Kost, a prominent fusionist on the Bryan electoral ticket, announces his determination to support the Republican national nominees.

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# YOUNG VOTERS.

## Garfield's Splendid Speech of 1879 to First Voters.

## AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN

### Speech Which Has Its Application at Present Time.

### ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR PROGRESS.

**Come Out, Young Men, From Among the Graves of the Past!—Set Your Faces to the Morning, and Turn Your Backs Upon the Past and Its Dead and Disgraced Political Issues!**

An appeal to young men, from a speech by Hon. James A. Garfield, at Cleveland, on the Saturday evening before the Ohio election of 1879:

Now, fellow-citizens, a word before I leave you, on the very eve of the holy day of God—a moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of next Tuesday morning. I see in this great audience tonight a great many young men—young men who are about to cast their first vote. I want to give you a word of suggestion and advice.

I heard a very brilliant thing said by a boy the other day, up in one of our northwestern counties. He said to me, "General, I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket." That was not the brilliant thing. I said to him, "Why?"

"Why," said he, "my father is a Republican, and my brothers are Republicans, and I am a Republican all over, but I want to be an independent man, and I don't want anybody to say, 'That fellow votes the Republican ticket just because his dad does,' and I have half a mind to vote the Democratic ticket just to prove my independence."

I did not like the thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit of the boy that wanted to have some independence of his own.

Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Republican ticket just because your father votes it. But let me give you this one word of advice, as you are about to pitch your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and buoyant with hope now, and I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. If you are at all inclined to pitch it among the Democratic people and with that party, let me go with you for a moment while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie.

It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young life into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than like a camp for the living. Look at it! It is billowed all over with the graves of dead issues, of buried opinions, of exploded theories, of disgraced doctrines. You cannot live in comfort in such a place.

Why, look here! Here is a little double mound. I look down on it and I read, "Sacred to the memory of Squatter Sovereignty and the Dred Scott Decision." A million and a half of Democrats voted for that, but it has been dead 15 years—died by the hand of Abraham Lincoln, and there it lies. Young man, that is not the place for you.

But look a little farther. Here is another monument, a black tomb, and beside it, as our distinguished friend said, there towers to the sky a monument of four million pairs of human fetters, taken from the arms of slaves, and I read on its little headstone this:

"Sacred to the memory of Human Slavery."

For 40 years of its infamous life the Democratic party taught that this was divine—God's institution. They defended it, they stood around it, they followed it to its grave as a mourner But here it lies, dead by the hand of Abraham Lincoln; dead by the power of the Republican party; dead by the justice of Almighty God. Don't camp there, young man.

But here is another—a little brimstone tomb—and I read across its yellow face, in lurid, bloody lines, these words: "Sacred, to the memory of State Sovereignty and Secession." Twelve millions of Democrats mustered around it in arms to keep it alive; but here it lies, shot to death by the million guns of the republic. Here it lies, its shrine burned to ashes under the blazing rafters of the burning Confederacy. It is dead! I would not have you stay in there a minute, even in this balmy night air, to look at such a place.

But just before I leave it, I discover a new-made grave, a little mound—short. The grass has hardly sprouted over it, and all around I see torn pieces of paper with the word "flat" on them, and I look down in curiosity, wondering what the little grave is, and I read on it:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rag Baby;" nursed in the brain of all the fanaticism of the world; rocked by Thomas Ewing, George H. Pendleton, Samuel Cary and a few others throughout the land. But it died on the 1st of January, 1879, and the one hundred and forty millions of gold that God made, and not flat power, lie upon its little carcass to keep it down forever.

Oh, young man, come out of that! That is no place in which to put your young life. Come out, and come over into this camp of liberty, of order, of law, of justice, of freedom, of all that is glorious under these eight stars.

Is there any death here in our camp? Yes! yes! Three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever. But there are no dead issues here. There are no dead ideas here. Hang out our banner from under the blue sky this night until it shall sweep the green turf under your feet. It hangs over our camp. Read away up under the stars the inscription we have written on it for these 25 years.

Twenty-five years ago the Republican party was married to liberty, and this is our silver wedding, fellow-citizens. A worthily married pair love each other better on the day of their silver wedding than on the day of their first espousals; and we are truer to liberty today and dearer to God than we were when we spoke our first word of liberty.

Read away up under the sky across our starry banner that first word we uttered 25 years ago! What was it? "Slavery shall never extend over another foot of the territory of the great west." Is that dead or alive? Alive, thank God, forevermore! And truer tonight than it was the hour it was written. Then it was a hope, a promise, a purpose. Tonight it is equal with the stars—immortal history and immortal truth.

Come down the glorious steps of our banner. Every great record we have made we have vindicated with our blood and with our truth. It sweeps the ground, and it touches the stars. Come here, young man, and put in your young life where all is living and where nothing is dead but the heroes that defended it. I think these young men will do that.

## CURRENCY LAW.

**Provision of It Which Should Please Silver Men.**

Sincere silver men, who welcome every legitimate use of actual par value of silver, will find in the new currency law passed by the Republican congress and now in force, a feature that they must surely approve. It is the provision to increase the volume of standard silver dollars by encouraging the use of silver certificates based upon them, by requiring that all government notes of $10 or less shall be silver certificates, while all above $10 are to be treasury notes.

Thus the entire public demand for paper money of less than $10 will be used under this law to bring out and increase continually the use of the "daddy dollar." This is Republican business sense put into law, in contrast with Democratic wind that never amounts to anything.

## WHY IT IS RESPONSIBLE.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at Zanesville, O., Bryan reiterated that "the Democratic party occupies the same position upon the financial question now as it did in 1896."

Such being the case, it is responsible for everything in that position that the facts of experience have refuted. That single, short sentence by Bryan clutches upon him and his party everything in the Chicago platform that the people repudiated in 1896.

The Washington Post, principally Democratic, having always expressed serious doubt whether the Germans would in large numbers leave the Republican party this year, finds its opinion confirmed by a careful investigation among the German voters of Pennsylvania, undertaken by the Philadelphia Press, which says that they will almost to a man support McKinley. This information is sustained by numerous interviews with prominent Germans residing in all sections of Pennsylvania.

Speaking as a thoroughbred, old-time Democratic organ, true to the party's best principles, the Hartford Times, the leading Democratic newspaper of Connecticut, four years ago, declared the platform which Mr. Bryan's friends then forced upon the Democratic convention at Chicago to be "a rotten platform, a heretical platform, an un-Democratic platform." Now the same paper wants to know when Mr. Bryan has "repudiated or renounced any plank of that odious non-Democratic platform."

The Democratic national committee has sent out 21 tons of literature upon anti-imperialism. It does not go. The local committees don't want it. The people won't read it. The average American voter will not scare at Mr. Bryan's bugaboo. Being a level-headed individual, he realizes that things are going very well with him, and he doesn't propose to get off the track of prosperity in order to please Senator Jones or William Jennings Bryan.

The managers of the Democratic national campaign are in a predicament. They are realizing that it will become necessary to undertake the most difficult feat possible in a political campaign—to change position and front. The anti-imperialism bugaboo does not go as an issue.

A man's first vote for president of the United States ought to be a right vote. It ought to be for public and private prosperity, for public honor, for an 100-cent dollar, for support of our soldiers and sailors in their sacrifices, for the upholding of the American flag, and the supremacy of national authority. No ballot, but for McKinley means this. Every Bryan ballot is opposed to it.

# SAME OLD HOWL.

## Imperialism Was the Cry Back In the Civil War.

## DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE NOW

### Same as It Was In the Years of 1863 and 1864.

### DEMOCRATIC PAPERS OF THE TIME

**Used the Identical Arguments They Are Using Today—Some Choice Excerpts From the Copperhead Papers of Ohio In the Civil War Period Reproduced For Voters.**

Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party refer to Abraham Lincoln in terms of reverence. They contrast his utterances and acts with what they allege to be the declarations of the Republican party, in an endeavor to show that the party of Lincoln has departed from the then accepted standards.

All this is out of the greatest deception. It is a fraudulent campaign pretense, intended to influence voters who have come upon the stage of action since the civil war period. No American statesman was ever made the target for such foul and false abuse as the great war president. From the day of his nomination in Chicago in 1860, to that on which he was struck down by the bullet of a Democratic assassin, the Democratic party had for him nothing but hatred, contempt and derision.

All through the war he was assailed as the violator of the constitution, the subverter of the liberties of the people, as an usurper and a tyrant. The Democratic platform of 1864 declared that there had been "four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war" during which "the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down."

This year, Bryan and his party are hypocritically protesting reverence for Lincoln, which they are using President McKinley and the Republican party for the same thing the Democrats of the civil war period abused Lincoln.

The same old allegations are made. Disregard of the Declaration of Independence, tendencies toward imperialism, militarism—all are old. Below are given extracts from some of the more virulent Democratic papers, of 1863 and 1864, to show the similarity of Democratic complaints then. We all can see how false, how malignant, how supremely silly they were during the civil war. The dangers they then prophesied in frenzied speech are now seen to have been imaginary. Compare these here given with Bryan's statements:

"The latter four governments cannot endure another four years' reign of Abraham Lincoln. He has already destroyed the substance of liberty, and long before 1868 we would cease to have the form of free institutions. If he is triumphant, we may bid a long farewell to the American republic."—Editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 10, 1864.

"The two imperialists, Napoleon and Lincoln."—Caption to an editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 5, 1864.

"There will be the most cordial relations between France and the United States should Lincoln be re-elected. The two imperialists will harmonize admirably."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 5, 1864.

"Lincoln is fast assuming all the state of a crowned monarch, while he exercises powers that not a despot in Europe would dare to assert to."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, July 6, 1864.

"The present crisis demands of every faithful and patriotic citizen his best exertions in the cause of civil liberty and constitutional rights. The issues at stake in this campaign are momentous. Shall the republic live and the constitution be sustained? The administration is pulling down the pillars of the republic."—Crawford County Forum, Sept. 22, 1862.

"How many fine and glowing periods have we rounded off in favor of the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence—that all just governments derived their powers from the consent of the governed. In view of the fact that we are employing millions of men and billions of treasure in the most sanguinary war of modern times, to force a government upon an unwilling people."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, July 4, 1864.

"Mr. Abraham Lincoln and his imperium may arise."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 20, 1864.

"Under the administration of Abraham Lincoln the American government has lost most of the features which distinguished it from the despotisms of the old world."—Editorial in Ohio Statesman, Nov. 3, 1864.

"There is a time the rebellion is always on its last legs. That is just before an election. The Lincoln papers swear that it is so, and they would do so for 20 years to come."—Editorial in Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 18, 1864.

Note the similarity of this to the assertions about the continuance of the Filipino insurrection today—an insurrection that would now be over and at an end but for anti-expansion encouragement from Democrats in this county.

"With the impudence and insolence of a tyrant, who feels himself already master of the country, he thus throws in the face of the whole people its free issue — ABRAHAM LINCOLN AGAINST THE PEOPLE; DESPOTISM AGAINST THE REPUBLIC."—Editorial in Ohio Statesman, July 27, 1864.

"Mr. Garfield is but a sample of the many followers of the present administration who ought to have been born under a monarchy. He is one of the weak-minded, shallow-brained cringers who would delight in debasing himself before royalty."—Editorial in Ohio Statesman, July 7, 1864.

"Louis Napoleon was not more determined to subvert the French Republic into an imperial throne for himself and his descendants than those in power in this country to perpetuate their dynasty."—Editorial under caption "The Election Yesterday," Nov. 9, 1864.

"Our revolutionary fathers staked their principles in the Declaration of Independence and to maintain them pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. They succeeded, and nearly 80 years of prosperity and happiness were given to the country. Our liberty, our lives, our happiness, our prosperity are again assailed, our country is on the verge of everlasting ruin. The glories of the past, the terrors of the present and the hopes of the future all appeal to us to save this country from ruin and ourselves from despotism."—Crawford County Forum, Oct. 8, 1863.

The following is the opening paragraph of an editorial under the caption, "An Imperial Crown:"

"There are many indications that a conspiracy is on foot to make this the last election of president and convert our government into an imperial monarchy. The whole course of Lincoln's government has been in that direction. He has entirely set aside the constitution, and governs by his own will and caprice."—Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 22, 1864.

A careful examination of the files of the Democratic papers of Ohio shows their editorial columns to have been filled with such matter. The above are but average samples. Column after column might be given, but the above show the Democratic line of assault in the Civil war. It is the same old cry today—"imperialism" violating the principle of the Declaration of Independence, subverting the constitution, and all the rest of it. These cries are today as false as they were then, and the people should not allow themselves to be deceived and duped by them in supporting Bryan and free silver.

# SENATOR DANIEL.

## ELOQUENT DEMOCRAT FROM VIRGINIA MAKES A PLEA

**For the Retention of the Philippine Islands. He Is Not In Favor of Hauling Down the Flag Before the Insurgents There.**

Whenever any Democrat attempts to tell you that the United States has no right in the Philippine Islands, and that the flag can be hauled down, as Bryan declared the other day he would haul it down if he were president, just quote these words of that distinguished Democratic orator and lawyer, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, spoken in the United States senate just before the senate ratified the Paris treaty with Spain.

"Once fix sovereignty there, and the roots go down to the center of the earth like a fee-simple deed, and its stars go upward into those of space. It is sovereignty, the most permanent act of human life, the most fixed and immovable, that ever nation did or could do. The moment this treaty passes, if they (the Filipinos) do not lay down their arms, it is the duty of the American president to order it, and it is the duty of the American soldier to shoot them to death to make them lay down their arms under the penalty of execution in battle."

Bryan can not plead ignorance of the principle thus declared by one of the greatest men among his advocates. Yet he helped to bring about that very ratification of which Daniel spoke, and thereby bound himself to every result so eloquently and truly stated by the Virginia senator.

**Does She Keep Boarders?**

Tasteful of such mottoes as, "Eat, Drink and Be Merry," "God Bless Our Home," etc., an Atchison woman has put up in her dining room mottoes like these: "Eat Your Food Slowly," "Thoroughly Masticate Before Swallowing," "Don't Overeat; There Will Be Another Meal In Five Hours; This Isn't Your Last Meal on Earth," etc.—Atchison Globe.

**Is It Necessary to Take the Hint?**

"This comes from making love to the daughter of a genius."

"What is the trouble, Tom?"

"Why, her father has just invented a parlor clock that sounds an alarm at 10 o'clock, turns out the gas and opens the front door by a wire spring."—Chicago News.

# TRUST ISSUE.

## Bryan Has Done Good Work For Silver Trust.

## TOOL OF THE MINE-OWNERS.

### Democratic Paper Charges He Was Their Paid Agent.

### FORCED THE SILVER PLANK

**Upon the Kansas City Convention In the Interests of the Bonanza Silver Mining Kings—Boast Upon the Subsidy Demagogue From One of His Own Party Papers—History of the Silver Plank This Year.**

Though Mr. Bryan has gone up and down the land denouncing the trusts, and calling on the voters to support him because of his opposition thereto, it is a fact that he is the tool of the greatest trust in the country—the combination of silver mine owners to receive free coinage for their product. He has also created much attention in his public speeches to "devotion to politics." Yet it is a fact that during the Democratic national convention of this year, at Kansas City, he performed one of the most remarkable feats of political bossism ever known to history, and performed it in the interest of the greatest trust known to the United States, the silver trust, which is made up largely of alien owners of our great silver mines.

It is well known that a majority of the committee on resolutions was opposed to a distinct declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 irrespective of "equal," the silver question in its crudest shape but more decisive method of a general reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896. When Mr. Bryan heard of this, it is asserted and not denied, that he sent word that unless a distinct declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 were inserted he would take the first train for Kansas City, enter the convention as a candidate for a new Nebraska delegation and lead the fight for an distinct declaration of the kind, and that if it were not inserted in the platform in specific terms he would refuse a nomination on the platform as by the party.

The secret leaked out, the resolutions committee, by the aid of the vote of the delegates from Hawaii put into the platform a specific declaration in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1, and the convention, at the demand of this present political boss, embodied by the dictation of trusts, calmly swallowed it. If there is any doubt about what is the "paramount issue" of the platform there can be none as to the paramount issue in the mind and intent of Mr. Bryan, as the representative of the silver trust.

On this question of his relations to the silver trust the following statement, published July 11, 1896, by his own silver supporter, the Chicago Chronicle, a Democratic paper, will be accepted as authoritative:

"The proprietors of the Big Bonanza mine have found it profitable to keep a large number of orators, lecturers and other spokesmen on the road. Among the men who have been thus employed and carried on the payroll of the Big Bonanza for a number of years is William J. Bryan of Nebraska. A paid agent and spokesman for the silver combine he has not since his retirement from congress had any other visible means of support. The richest men in the world, the proprietors of the Big Bonanza, hire orators like Bryan exactly as other wealthy men hire fiddlers, and value them about as highly. Silver orators, like fiddlers, come in at the back doors of the Big Bonanzas and eat the servants' table. Since he holds that relationship to the Big Bonanzas, William J. Bryan's nomination by their order, and as a result of the free use of their money, becomes an insult to the American people of no small proportions."

**A Big Floating Dock.**

A floating dock is now being built in England for installation in Bermuda, which will be the largest yet built. It will be 545 feet long and 124 feet wide, whereas the great Havana dock purchased from Spain by the United States is 450 feet long and 100 feet wide. The dock itself, according to The Pathfinder will require 32 feet of water to float in, and it will receive vessels drawing as much as 36 feet of water. The total lifting power, produced by pumping the water from the hollow interior, will be 16,500 tons. The largest vessel in the British navy can thus be docked at Bermuda.

"We have our emperor, Lincoln, who can tell safe jokes while the land is running red with blood. Should Mr. Lincoln be re-elected this will be no longer a republic, but a consolidated empire." This remark by a Democratic orator in 1864 is worse than anything yet said about McKinley in 1900, but the campaign hasn't warmed up yet.

**The Office and the Man.**

"You are never in your office," complained the angry taxpayer. "Yet before election you sought the office and canvassed."

"I did," replied the other man, "but the office may seek me now."—Baltimore American.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

**They Show Clearly the General Prosperity of the Nation.**

One of the clearest essays as to the general prosperity of the country has always been in the earnings of the railroads, particularly when the reports covered the entire country. In the first half of 1893, 113 roads reported net earnings of $153,784,855, and the first half of the present year the net earnings amount to about $197,000,000. This comparison is still stronger when made and extended back five years. The gain in both gross and net earnings for five years makes a remarkable exhibit. In the first half of 1895 the gross earnings of 127 roads were $331,-139,886. For the first half of 1900 the earnings of the 127 roads, although not exactly the same roads, were $411,-150,000, an increase of $79,470,000. The net earnings of the same roads in 1895 were $105,502,000 and in 1900 $136,794,-000, an increase of $31,182,000. Most of the roads included in this last were able to earn fixed charges and some of them dividends on their stocks in 1895.

## BOLTS THE ISSUE.

**Another Southern Democratic Paper Is After Its Party Comrades on the Queer Contrast Between the Philippines and North Carolina and Other Southern States In the Matter of the "Enthronement of the Governed." From Texas, the Democratic Galveston News Loudly Warns the North Carolina Democrats that They Must Keep More Quiet About Their Tremendous Majorities, by Which the Right of Suffrage Has Been Openly Withdrawn in That State. Of Course, It Is Because of North Carolina and Others Like It, that the Democratic Bureaus Tell Almost Colored Men Who Are Going to Vote for Them.**

# NINE ARE KILLED

## Female Minstrel Company Comes to Grief in a Wreck.

## TRUCKS ON THE CAR GIVE AWAY

**Mexican War Veterans Are Assembling in the Queen City—The Average Age of the Veterans Is Over Seventy—Denver Democrats Are Unable To Nominate a Ticket.**

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 13.—Seven Mexicans, in the special car of San Francisco variety female minstrel troupe were killed and six badly injured.

The dead: Alice Williams, Ollie Sargent, Edna Patterson, Patrick Patterson, Margaretta Campbell, Anna Bell, Betty Rose, Effie Howard, Faith Hamilton, seriously injured; Etta Foy Elliott, May Morris, Edith Will, Duncan Clarke.

The 30 girls hailed from Chicago. At North Switch the private car, which was attached to the rear end of the passenger train, jumped the rails and crashed across the front end of a coal wagon. The car was smashed into bits. It appears that the cause of the accident was the breaking down of the rear truck of the private car.

The injured are in the hospital here. Dan an Clarke, the manager, will probably recover. Patrick Patterson, the owner, was also killed, was crushed. He was hurled from the car and struck the railroad. Etta Patterson, his wife, was terribly injured, a large piece of wood being driven through her right shoulder.

**Two Thousand Dead.**

Austin, Tex., Sept. 13.—Governor Sayers made the following statement to the Galveston flood sufferers: "Conditions of devastation are fully as bad as reported. Communication, however, has been re-established between the island and the mainland, and hereafter transportation of supplies will be less difficult. The work of clearing the city is progressing fairly well, and Adjutant General Scurry, under direction of the mayor, is patrolling the city for the purpose of preventing depredations. The most conservative estimate as to the number of deaths places them at 2,000. Contributions from citizens of this state and also from other states are coming rapidly and liberally."

**Wool Conditions.**

Boston, Sept. 13.—The wool market was very quiet during the past week, the sales reported being less than those of the previous week. Consumers are still buying only such wools as they absolutely need. While the actual volume of business done was small there is, if anything, a better feeling in the market, and certainly consumers are manifesting more interest in wool and are taking more sample bales. Prices are practically unchanged.

**Mexican War Veterans.**

Cincinnati, Sept. 13.—There are many arrivals of old veterans for the national Mexican war reunion here. As the average age of each visiting veteran is over 70, there was no parade except the escort from the Palace hotel to the city hall. After welcoming addresses the veterans were taken in trolley cars for sightseeing. A reception with luncheon will be given in the evening. The business session will be held Friday morning.

**By the Mistress.**

He—Do you think a fellow ought to be locked up for stealing kisses?

She—Yes—no, not just that. But I think he ought to be tied up.

So now they're engaged.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

What stops Neuralgia? Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

# OUT NEXT MONDAY

## Will Go the Miners In the Anthracite Fields.

## OFFICIAL ORDER ISSUED TO STRIKE.

**Nearly One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men Expected to Cease Labor Simultaneously In the Hard Coal Fields of Pennsylvania—Mine Workers' Officials on the Scene.**

Indianapolis, Sept. 14.—President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of America have affixed their signatures to the document which will call 140,000 miners of the Pennsylvania anthracite region from work Monday morning, and precipitate one of the most gigantic strikes in the history of the labor world.

The document was the official indorsement of the request of the anthracite districts to strike. It was considered by the national executive board of the Mine Workers last week, and when the board approved all power to indorse the request for the strike was left in the hands of the national president and secretary.

President Mitchell will leave today for Hazleton, Pa., to personally conduct the strike.

The three anthracite districts producing reported that of the 143,000 men in the three districts 134,500 would go on a strike Monday. President Mitchell would not state what steps were at work to prevent the strike and which caused the delay. He said the person at work had offered his services voluntarily and the matter was confidential.

As to maintaining the men during the strike he said: "When men are fighting for just wages they can subsist on very little. At any rate it is safe to say that nobody will starve or want for necessary clothing. Most of the men live in company houses, and we must consider the probability of eviction, but these things have all been fully considered and will be met as they present themselves. At this time it would be folly for the organization to go into details as to the provision made for feeding and clothing the strikers."

**Men and the Field.**

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—The mine employes in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania number 145,000. Leaders claim that about 60 per cent of the miners are organized. The union men do not anticipate any difficulty in inducing the unorganized miners to strike. The coal basins extend over an area of about 470 square miles and are distributed throughout several counties, the more important workings being located at Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Carbon and Northumberland counties.

**Coal to Go Up.**

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Representatives of the anthracite coal miners affected by President Mitchell's order to strike expressed the opinion that an advance will be made very soon. A representative of the Northern Coal company said: "We are in good shape in this section of the country, though we can not stand a protracted strike if it is at all sweeping. The price will surely rise, possibly $1 a ton, within a short time. There will be no yielding on the part of the operators or railroads, I am certain."

**Men Will Obey.**

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 13.—When the first news of the declaration of the big coal strike was received in Hazleton crowds of people gathered on the streets. Business men, when they heard that the order to strike was to be carried out, greatly deplored the action taken and fear that they will suffer heavily if the strike continues a lengthy period. It is certain that all the United Mine Workers will obey the order.

**No Excitement.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 13.—President Mitchell's strike order did not create much of a stir in the Wyoming region. Just how many men will quit work it is difficult to estimate, if the officers of the United Mine Workers' organization are to be believed, fully 80 per cent of the men will lay down their tools.

**McKinley-Barr Wedding.**

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 12.—The McKinley-Barr wedding which united the lives of Miss Mabel McKinley, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, and Dr. Hermann L. Barr, was perhaps the most elegant from many points of view ever witnessed in this state. President and Mrs. William McKinley, the uncle and aunt of the bride, and other prominent people from various parts of the United States were present. The appointments were superb. Colonel W. C. Brown of New York was master of ceremonies.

**New Jersey Democrats.**

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Democratic state convention met here and agreed upon ex-Senator William J. Keyes of Somerset and Thomas H. Birch of Burlington for electors-at-large. The platform adopted by the convention indorses the principles adopted at Kansas City.

**For Good Roads.**

Manilla, Sept. 13.—At the first public legislative session of the Philippine commission bills appropriating $1,000,000 gold from the funds of the island for highways and bridges and $2,500 in part payment of surveying expenses were passed.

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# KID GLOVES

Every Pair Guaranteed.

## $1.00 Per Pair.

*In all the new Fall Shades, French and Pearl Grays, new Reds, Pastel Shade, Tans, Browns, White and Black. We guarantee this glove to be as good as any $1.50 Kid Glove on the market.*

ORIGINATORS OF LOW Prices. **The Fair** OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

THE CASH STORE—THE SATISFACTORY STORE.



# NEEDABLES.

*There's no other Marion store that will sell you the hundreds of articles needed about the house for so little money as here. Then no matter what you are looking for—we sell it.*

THESE PRICES MAKE NEW FRIENDS DAILY.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Chair Seats | 5c | Hatchet Handles | 5c |
| Washboards | 10c | Heavy Iron Skillets | 23c |
| Large Clothes Baskets | 19c | Lantern Globes | 5c |
| Prepared Paint | 10c | No. 1 Lamp Chimneys | 4c |
| Rolling Pins | 5c | No. 2 " " | 5c |
| Clothes Pins per dozen | 1c | Asbestos Stove Mats 3 for | 5 |

THE RACKET STORE.

145 & 147 North Main Street. W. B. DeVeny, Proprietor.



MEET ME AT FRANKS'

# Many New Faces are Coming to This Store This Fall.

Our once a week "Store News" is being read by all the people. They come and investigate and as a result buy here. To get acquainted with this store's methods, to learn of it's saving prices is to become a regular customer. MOST ALL OF MARION COUNTY are interested in our new Fall showing of Dress Goods. Comparison is the true test of merit. Compare this assortment with others and you'll do just like the rest, you'll buy your dress here.

## For New Fall Waists

French Flannels are all the rage. They are really taking the place of silk. A tremendous line of new French Flannels are here, either plain or silk embroidered effects, all the good shades and decidedly good value at the marked prices.

## The New Walking Skirt.

For the new Walking Skirts or Pedestrian Skirts we are showing large and varied lines of double-faced Plaids, heavy Cheviots, Home-spuns and Venetians. A matchless array of these fabrics are here, no good shade is lacking. The buyer finds the proper assortment and that means that the price is right.

### FOR TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND FANCY GOWNS

The collection is bewildering. The stylish goods in autumn's most fashionable colors, a description is impossible.

### NEW FALL READY-MADE GARMENTS HAVE MADE THEIR APPEARANCE.

A traveling man's entire Fall line of Jackets (for ladies', misses' and children) Suits, Skirts, Golf Capes and Plush Capes are here to be sold at 40 per cent. less than regular price. They are the very newest styles and show no effect of being displayed as sample garments. Many have already been sold, others selling daily. We advise you not to delay.

### SOME FORCIBLE FACTS REGARDING CARPETS

It has been demonstrated many times during the past few weeks that when people want carpets and buy them where they see the most styles and where prices are the lowest that this store always gets the order. We have told you before why this is possible. All our carpets were contracted for before any advance took effect. We own them at old prices, or at the lowest prices carpets ever reached. We have not advanced prices one cent. People who take time to investigate our claims will not only buy their carpets here but will realize a nice saving as well.

# D. A. FRANK & CO.



# FRANK C. BENDER

Is a Loser by an Early Morning Fire at His Saloon at Corner of Main and Church Streets.

GEORGE LUSCH BADLY BURNED

Explosion of a Gasoline Stove Starts the Blaze—The Building is Badly Smashed and Water Soaked as Is Also the Stock—Harry May is Burned Slightly.

A gasoline explosion caused a fire in the saloon of Frank C. Bender, on the corner of Main and Church streets, Thursday, a few minutes before 5 o'clock. A loud report aroused people and the fire was soon under way. Bender and George Lusch, the bartender, were in the rear end of the place together at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Lusch managed to smother out the flames which enveloped Lusch but they were raising pandemonium. Bender and Lusch used the hydrant hose and soon had the fire under control.

The engine and hook and ladder truck responded to the alarm, but were not needed. The building is an old one-story frame structure and is owned by Mrs. Bender. The building is badly damaged by fire and water. The ceiling was literally ruined by the water and the walls badly damaged by smoke and water.

The damage to the building will amount to considerable, but the loss to the stock will be heavy.

Mr. Bender has insured himself for $1,000 in the office of Dr. A. Ritz, where the papers were given attention. He left the city and returned to the scene and he was stopped from it. It is said that a gasoline stove exploded and he attempted to extinguish the flames and this fanned the fire into greater.

One of Harry May's hands was also injured while fighting the fire.

The building is owned by Mrs. John Lynch. It has had several narrow escapes from being burned to the ground. It has been rebuilt before, and it is said it will be rebuilt here.

The loss will be quite heavy to the proprietor as insurance.


### SPACKLIN-CODDING.

A Pleasing Wedding Ceremony—A Royal Wedding Feast Follows.

The many friends of Miss May Belle Spacklin and Mr. H. Max Codding of LaRue, were agreeably surprised by the marriage of these young people last Thursday evening.

A company of about fifty gathered at the home of the bride, the greater number of whom were relatives of one or the other of the contracting parties. A train shortly before the arrival of some of the guests delayed the appointed time for when all had arrived and about the hour of 7 o'clock, the bride and groom entered by the officiating minister, the Rev. H. W. Kohr, Bible upon the piano to the music of Mendelssohn's wedding march.

As the music ceased, the few brief and solemn words were spoken which united for life those who had pledged themselves each to the other, and set up once again that best of all institutions, a christian home.

The bride was beautifully arrayed in a costume of white organdie.

After the ceremony, congratulations were received from the numerous friends and relatives, who also manifested their good will in more substantial way.

The wedding supper was elaborate, and to no small the least enjoyable part of the occasion.

Many valuable and useful presents were received, so many as to leave the impression on the minds of the multitude that they were ready furnish to start housekeeping.

Mr. and Mrs. Codding will make their home at Hepburn for the coming year, where they will both engage in teaching.

Mr. Codding is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church at LaRue, and for the past year the successful and efficient pastor of the young ladies' bible class.

Their many friends unite in wishing them much joy and long and useful lives.

### Trouble at Caledonia.

[Caledonia Enterprise.]

Thursday evening as the editor was busily engaged with his office duties, a fellow, who had been offended over a little difficulty, entered the office and threatened the poor pencil pusher's life without mercy and made him think it his time to bid farewell to earth and our friends had arrived. But somehow he don't do it and we are still at large and able to issue the Enterprise once more. We endeavor to tell the truth in our write-ups, let the blame fall on who it will, and will not be responsible for the rude keeping of the next man that comes up to lick the editor.

John Titus is off duty owing to illness.

Thomas Woodcock is on the sick list.


THE WARNER & EDWARDS STORE.

# Dress Goods, Winter Wraps, Ready-Made Suits.

Our first showing of the seasons Newest Dress Goods, Jackets and Ready-made Suits is ready. We have surpassed our best efforts of other years, and present a larger, more varied and finer stock than ever.

YOU ARE INVITED TO THIS STORE.

Special showing of Dress Goods, Silks, Jackets, Capes and Tailor-made Suits for Fair Week.

# WARNER & EDWARDS.


# EVERYBODY THERE

Caledonia Is Happy Over the Outlook for Two Days of Fun, Frolic and Pleasure.

HER STREET FAIR IN FULL BLAST

The Entries Are Large and There Is Every Indication That the Fair Will Be Still More of a Success Than Was the Effort of Last Year—Village Notes.

Caledonia, Sept. 12—Harry Barbeau has gone to Cleveland on a visit.

Mrs. C. V. Sargent and Mrs. Clyde, of Galion are visiting in town.

Mrs. Jas. Black and daughter of Delaware are visiting the S. S. Brownfield family.

The fair opened today with a large attendance. The amusement program is an excellent one, foremost among which is the Knights of Pythias minstrels of Galion, who give performances this and Friday nights. The display of farm products is large and varied. The women's department is full of the attractive, while the art and fancy goods are crowded with visitors.

The race tracks furnish much for the people.

The afternoon performance of Sousa's famous tightwalk act by a troupe of female acrobats, drew a large crowd to the pavilion.

The cattle, sheep, horse and swine department's are all well represented, as well as the agricultural implement department.

The fair this year is away ahead of last year's effort, and all seem delighted.

The fakirs are also here in numbers. Refreshment stands are numerous, and the merry-go-round has its quota of young people, who enjoy the music while. In fact Caledonia is in a blaze of excitement and fun. "A Hot Time in the Old Town," as ground out by the merry-go-round organ, is appropriate.

No such fair time was ever before seen along the banks of the Whetstone. Everybody and his girl are out for a good time, and are having it.

Caledonia, Sept. 13—Miss Myrtle Decker is in Columbus visiting her uncle, Mr. George Decker.

Miss Esther Spring, who has been visiting friends in Columbus returned home Sunday.

The Saturday night concerts by the Band band of Salem are appreciated by the citizens here. The band is a good one.

Edward Hipshire who spends his summer vacations with relatives here, has returned to Tennessee, where he is in charge of the musical department of Holbrook college at Fountain City, a charming suburb of Knoxville.

Charles Fell and John Booth will soon go to Delaware to enter school, arrangements having been made to that end.

J. H. Davis and son, Edwin, spent Sunday at Galion and Sycamore park.

Harley Hazel visited relatives in Cleveland Sunday.

Councilman Baker made things lively in the council meeting the other night by insisting that the Sunday-closing law be enforced. He said that as he was fined for riding his bicycle on a piece of the sidewalk, he proposed to see that other and more important violations of law were attended to and the law enforced.

Mr. Fred Weiser and son, Chalcie, have returned from a week's stay at Bucyrus.

Mrs. W. B. Hart, who has been in Marion for some time visiting her sister, Mrs. Scott Van Meter, has returned home.

Ed Pirkle and Wm. Brocklesby will be in charge of the curio room at the fair.

Scott Troy and Charles Harrison will start a new hardware store in the Webb block, according to rumor.

Mrs. Harry Frichman and son of Anaconda, Montana, are in Caledonia for a few weeks' visit with Mrs. Frichmanns' parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Sickle.

Ort and Theodore Timson spent Sunday at Bucyrus.

Howard Ault visited the George Shumaker family in Galion Sunday.

The Knights of Pythias minstrels of Galion have been engaged as one of the attractions during the street fair this week.

The Caledonia and Mt. Gilead bands have been engaged for the street fair.

Charles Ramer has disposed of his interest in the saloon at LaRue to C. F. Crouso. Will Crouso is interested in the business at LaRue with his father and will conduct the business.

### AT URBANA

Next Meeting of the Sixty-Sixth Regiment Will Be Held.

The eleventh annual session of the Sixty-Sixth O. V. I. was held at Urbana Wednesday. The attendance was the largest in many of the reunions held, all but the county being present.

After marching in a body to the fair ground where out in the forenoon, where a fine program of exercises was rendered, and the business of the year transacted.

Among the speakers of the day were Rankin Powell of Delaware and Captain Patrick of Worthington, who delivered the addresses and gave interesting reviews of the history of the regiment.

The next meeting will be held at Urbana but the date has not been decided upon.

### DAY AND NIGHT

The LaRue Canning Factory Is Working at Present.

The LaRue canning factory is running day and night, and is operating with the largest force of help in its employ. A large amount of corn and tomatoes is being packed this season. Many of the farmers residing in the vicinity of LaRue find it profitable to raise vegetables for the canneries. The output this season will be much greater than that of last year.

### Steel in His Eye.

W. H. Campbell, an employe of the Marion Manufacturing company got a piece of steel lodged in his right eye Thursday about 11 o'clock. He went to the office of Dr. James W. Mc-Murray, where it was removed and the necessary attention given the eye.


Marion Business College and School

OF

# Shorthand and Penmanship

Will Open Monday, September 17, 1900.

A thorough training for Business and Shorthand work, including BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS ARITHMETIC, COMMERCIAL LAW, PENMANSHIP, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING, supplemented by such English branches as are necessary to fit the young man or woman for active work.

Our Course in Business and Ornamental Penmanship is Excelled by None.

TUITION RATES { Commercial Course, per month ..... $10.00; Shorthand and Typewriting, per month ..... $10.00; Penmanship (Ornamental and Plain) per month $ 7.50

For full information, call or address

MARION BUSINESS COLLEGE,

MARION, OHIO—FISHER BLOCK.


### NEW BUILDING

To Be Erected for Richwood Branch of a Local Concern.

J. J. Sloat is making the drawings for a two-story business block which is to be occupied by L. C. Beam & Bro. The building is to be 22 feet front and is to consist of two floors. When completed it will be occupied by the Richwood branch of the J. W. Miller company.

### Probate Court.

Isaac K. Scott and Margaret A. Knapp, both of LaRue, have been licensed to marry.

### THE REMAINS

Of the Late William Jones Taken to Waldo for Burial.

The remains of William Jones, who died at the Sandusky Soldiers' Home, Sunday, were removed to Waldo Tuesday where the funeral and interment took place. The deceased was about sixty years of age and leaves a wife and family to mourn his death.

John F. Isler has commenced the work of remodeling his residence on South Main street. When completed it will be one of the most modern and spacious dwellings in the city.


THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

# Autumn's First Dress Goods Sale

The store is transformed. The thin gauzy stuffs that shimmered and breathed of summer have taken their tardy leave and the smart Winter Fabrics and bright, fresh Autumn Styles reign instead. This store is a veritable fashion bazaar—an ever-changing panorama of new goods and new ideas. We are showing the largest stock of strictly new dress stuffs that this store ever displayed during its ten years of successful retailing. It will surprise even our friends who are accustomed to finding large stock of Dress Goods here when they see this tremendous showing. Read up on styles and then come here—you'll find a full assortment. The rich, lustrous Broadcloth; the solid, shiny Cheviot; the royal satin-finished Venetian—all displayed in great variety.

NEW AUTUMN VENETIAN CLOTHS—A handsome material, made in France, the weight of broadcloth, finished like a broadcloth, except it has a very fine cord across the face of the cloth. It comes in Black, Brown, Modo, Castor, Navy and Black—54 inches wide. at per yard ..... **$2.75**

BROADCLOTH—No material is so rich or carries with it so much quality or refined taste as a fine Black Broadcloth. We are showing one imported direct from France. Already sponged and shrunk, and guaranteed not to crock. Beautiful satin finish, correct weight. price per yard ..... **$3.00**

FINE ILLUMINATED ZIBLINES—Presenting a heavy surface, like a silver sprinkling upon dark grounds. They are exquisitely beautiful and bid fair to have a great run among the heavier weight fine dress materials. Great variety of mixtures, ranging in price from ..... **$3.00** to **$1.75**

NEW CAMEL HAIR VIGONES—In the new dark Reds, beautiful Browns—presenting the camel's hair very prominently; 54 inches wide; one of the very newest Autumn and Winter materials. Price ..... **$1.50**

AUTUMN SHADES ROYAL VENETIANS—New Grays, new Greens, new Browns, new Reds; a weight suitable for tailor suits; looks like a $2.00 broadcloth and will prove more serviceable; 54 inches wide and price per yard ..... **$1.25**

AUTUMN SHADES HOMESPUN CHEVIOTS. Heavy enough to be made up without lining if desired. We show a Cheviot that no other house can equal in quality; 56 inches wide in the Gray mixtures and Brown mixtures. We rest all competition on this material at just sale ..... **$1.00**

HOMESPUN CHEVIOTS—At a special drive price, 50-inch wide, All-wool Homespun Cheviot in Gray and Brown mixtures, both dark and medium shades; just the right weight; nice clear colors; equal in quality and width to any 75c one sold in Marion, at ..... **59c**

VENETIAN CLOTHS FOR TAILOR SUITS—In Castor, Brown, Red, Navy, Black; 40 inches wide; strictly all-wool; beautifully finished. This fabric has no superior for a strictly tailor-made gown. Price ..... **50c**

## Walking or Rainy Day Skirts.

The Walking or Rainy Day Skirt is settled upon as the correct thing for the Fall and Winter. Every lady must possess one—the old and young alike will wear them. Our ready-made department is crowded with them in the right materials at the popular price.

Heavy-weight Cheviots, with at lining, in Light and Dark Gray, Brown and Black; 5 rows of stitching at bottom, inverted plait, at ..... **$5.00**

Cadet Blue, Brown, Gray and Tan mixtures in double-faced Scotch material, hang to perfection, at ..... **$6.50**

Modo, Castor, Gray, Blue and Black double-faced Venetian cloths, with 12 rows of stitching, inset back, at ..... **$8.50**

A handsome Skirt is one made from double-faced imported Cheviot, beautifully stitched, inverted plaited back, in Black, Navy and Brown, at ..... **$10.00**

Come Here for Novelties in Waist Flannels.

# UHLER & PHILLIPS


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Part Two.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XVI. NO. 16. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# WITHOUT A PARALLEL

## In the History of the Country, Save Only the Awful Storm Which Washed Away Lost Island, Is the Mighty Hurricane Which Devastates the Lone Star State Coast Saturday.

## CITY OF GALVESTON IS ENGULFED BY A MIGHTY WAVE

**The Highest Point of the Island Is Submerged to a Depth of Eight Feet and Over a Thousand Are Drowned or Killed by the Falling Walls or Floating Timbers of the Many Beautiful Public and Private Buildings of the City.**

## GREAT STEAMSHIPS SWEPT OVER THEIR DOCKS AND DRIVEN INLAND

**Nothing Stands the Fury of the Elements, Solid Blocks Melting Away Before the Wind and Waves---Hundreds Are Killed by the Falling of Buildings Which Are Sought for Safety---Telegraph and Telephone Lines Are Down, Bridges Are Swept Away Like So Much Chaff and Egress from the Scene of Destruction Can Be Found Only at One Point and That Through Swift Moving Currents of Water---The Property Loss Will Run into Millions, but That Is Overlooked in the Present Danger of Famine to the Sufferers Who Are Without Food and Water. A Late Bulletin Places the Loss in Storm District at Five Thousand.**

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 10.—Nearly 1500 persons killed is the result of the storm which raged in the city Saturday. The city is almost in ruins, every ocean steamer is stranded and destruction is on every hand. The great storm has left the inhabitants helpless. It is impossible to give an accurate account of the dead and the actual number of killed will probably never be known.

The large steamer Olamo is on top of the Mallory wharf and a big English cotton steamer is ashore at Texas City. Other vessels are aground in different ports of the bay, some totally wrecked. The tug Louise of the Houston Navigation company is under water at St. Red Fish. Two of the crew were drowned.

Everywhere there is ruin. Telegraph and electric light poles are down and the streets are littered with bricks, timbers, glass and debris of every character. There is hardly a house in the entire city which is habitable and most of the business houses are badly damaged. The school buildings are inundated and more or less damaged otherwise, while two of the largest—the Ball High school and the Rosenberg school—are almost completely wrecked. The handsomest churches in the city are little more than huge piles of debris. Most of the elevators and warehouses are unfit for use and the electric light plant is ruined.

From Tremont to P street and from there to the beach not a single residence house is left standing.

All over the business section of the city the water is from three to ten feet deep and the stocks of all kinds of merchandise, including foodstuffs, are total losses.

Women could be seen in the streets yesterday wading neck deep in water, carrying their children in their uplifted arms.

The wharves at Texas City are destroyed and for a mile the water front is littered with wreckage much of which was blown there from Galveston.

At Texas City three lives are known to have been lost and full reports, it is said, will show other deaths. The railway tracks are washed away and the only exit is by foot or conveyance to La Marque, on the International and Great Northern railroad.

The storm commenced raging shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday morning and by noon the water from the gulf had flooded the island as far inland as Twelfth street. From that time the waters encroached farther inland, rising about fifteen inches an hour.

The barracks in which the regular soldiers were stationed has been destroyed and it is believed that all but fifteen of the full company are dead.

Among the vessels known to be ashore are the Kental Castle, Taunton, Mexican and Gila.

The Pensacola, with a crew of thirty-six men, put to sea during the storm and it is feared that the vessel, with all on board, is lost.

At noon Sunday the water had receded from the higher portions of the city.

The Galveston News is a wreck.

There were many narrow escapes in the union passenger station, where scores of people had sought refuge. Several were killed, but how many is not now known. Every window in the building was broken and one of the walls caved in.

Spencer, Lord and Keller, who were killed in the Reuter saloon, refused to leave the place when the storm broke saying that there was no danger. A few minutes later the roof fell in, killing the three men and several other people in the place.

Hundreds of injured people are waiting the streets, seeking relatives or friends, or looking for a refuge.

The most serious problem that confronts the sufferers today is the lack of fresh water, all the cisterns having been flooded with salt water and the waterworks being in ruin.

Only eight persons escaped alive from St. Mary's infirmary, where there are ordinarily 100 patients and attendants.

At least fifty people are believed to have been killed in the Rosenberg school house, which collapsed soon after scores of people had taken refuge there.

### An Appeal for Aid.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 10.—Governor Sayers has just received the following from Galveston:

"I have been deputized by the mayor and citizens' committee to inform you that the city of Galveston is in ruins and certainly many hundreds if not thousands are dead. The tragedy is one of the most fearful of recent years. Help must be given by the state or nation, or the suffering will be appalling. Food, clothing and money will be needed at once.

"The whole south side of the city for three blocks in from the gulf is swept clean of every building. The whole wharf is a wreck, and but few houses are habitable. The water supply is cut off and food stock damaged by salt water.

"Bridges are washed away. Steamers litter the bay. Corpses are everywhere. The tempest blew eight-four miles an hour and carried the government instruments away. At the same time the waters of the gulf were over the whole city, having risen twelve feet. The water is now subsiding.

"Richard Spillane."

Upon receipt of the above telegram Governor Sayers called for aid from every town and county in the state. All the towns about Corpus Christ are safe, but it is feared the cities north of Galveston along the coast are in danger.

### The Island Submerged.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The Post, in an extra edition has the following additional details of the Galveston disaster:

"Additional particulars of the storm at Galveston show that about 1,500 persons were drowned and $10,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

"There is not a building in the city that was not damaged to some extent. All the bathhouses on the beach were destroyed and their attendants drowned.

"The Scaly hospital was destroyed and most of the patients drowned. The grain elevators were destroyed, one of them containing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Ball high school and the Rosenberg school buildings were destroyed and many persons who had taken refuge in them were killed.

"Eight big steamers in port were all wrecked. All three railroad bridges and the county bridge across to the mainland at Virginia Point were swept away and the bridge tenders and their families drowned.

"The loss of life and property is simply appalling. The entire island is submerged and water is eight feet deep on Tremont avenue, probably the highest point in the city."

### Not Overdrawn.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—Advices to cotton brokers received this morning state that the reports of the wreck of Galveston by the storm is not in any way overdrawn. Several members of the cotton exchange have been killed, and the secretary of the exchange was badly injured. Several spot cotton orders of large size, which were to have been delivered early this week to New Orleans buyers, have been cancelled as the cotton has been blown away on the warehouses and in many instances Galveston dealers in the cotton have been killed.

The Southern Pacific officials here say this morning that not a single bridge remains connecting the mainland with Galveston island. They say it will be several weeks before any sort of traffic communications can be established and several months before the bridges can be restored.

The company states that all the grain elevators, cotton warehouses and terminal buildings there belonging to it have been entirely demolished. The damage will amount to millions.

Ships now coming in from the gulf port report terrible experiences and much damage, but so far no lives are reported lost.

### The City of Galveston.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 10.—Galveston, the second largest city in Texas and the commercial metropolis of the state, to which wind and water has carried destruction, is situated at the northeast extremity of Galveston island, at the mouth of the bay of the same name. It is a beautiful city, laid out with wide and straight streets, bordered by numerous flower gardens, flowering shrubs and trees. The streets are only a few feet above the sea and have been frequently swept by surging waters stirred up by cyclones and tornadoes.

The city is the third cotton shipping port in the United States. Its foreign and domestic trade is large.

According to the census of 1900, just announced a few days ago, its population was 37,789.

### Sympathy of Ohio.

Columbus, O., Sept. 10.—Governor Nash today sent the following telegram to Governor Sayers of Texas:

"The people of Ohio deplore great disaster which has come upon your people and upon their fellow citizens of Texas. What can we do to help you and relieve distress?"

Governor Nash is ready to institute a relief fund if the governor of Texas deems it acceptable.

### The Storm at Sea.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 10.—The British steamship, Valentia, Captain Miller, arrived here from New Orleans last night after a terrible experience in the tropical storm. The big ship was washed for hours by awful seas and lost a large portion of her cargo. It was thought for a time that the ship would certainly sink. Captain Miller reports passing on the Florida coast an unknown bark, with no less than ten souls aboard, which was about to founder. It was impossible for the Valentia to lend assistance.

### Town Escaped.

Port Arthur, Tex., Sept. 11.—The great storm which so nearly destroyed the city and port of Galveston did practically no damage at Port Arthur.

### REMARKABLE TIME

**Is Made by a Carrier Pigeon in a Series of Races.**

The first of a series of cup races under the auspices of the Cleveland Association Homing Pigeon club was held Sunday. There were 288 entries, and the birds were liberated at Marion Junction at 8 a. m. Below is given the winners, owners and time, the distance being one hundred miles:

Hamilton, George B. Forbs, 828.82 yards per minute; Matson, Lehr & Poe, 822.78 yards per minute; Burton, Cross & Brosky, 822.32 yards per minute; Liberty, Lehr & Poe, 822.06 yards per minute.

A large number of young birds of the Cleveland district of the American federation were also liberated here. Otto Wagner won the honors and club badge. One of his birds made the fine average of 1,585 yards per minute between here and Cleveland. N. Schmadt & Son won the second and third diplomas.

## CITY IS GONE

### No Hope Entertained for the Future of Galveston.

### CHANCES SWEPT AWAY

**The Waves Do More Damage Than Mere Destruction of Property.**

### ALL CONFIDENCE IS LOST

**Capitalists Will No Longer Loan Money To Rebuild on the Present Site of Town.**

### NO INSURANCE TO BE COLLECTED

**Companies Will Repudiate Their Policies, Claiming That They Did Not Insure Against Tidal Waves and Hurricanes. First Relief Train Reaches Houston Bearing Full Awful Stories of the Flood.**

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 11.—Every report from Galveston makes the situation look more horrible. The representative of a business concern in that city, operating with more than a million dollars capital, said in your correspondent this morning: "I have just heard direct from my house. There is no hope for Galveston. The city is absolutely ruined as a sea port as if the island had been sunk. Men who have survived the storm cannot survive financial bankruptcy in their business. No more capital will be invested in Galveston because eastern and foreign financiers will not risk it there. We're all ruined beyond recovery as there is no insurance against such losses as a hurricane or tidal wave. Our policies will be repudiated by insurance companies and if we were inclined to start anew we could not. The property loss in that city will not fall below twenty million dollars, and the lives sacrificed, I feel sure from what I can learn, will approximate three thousand."

Captains Roach and Paget of the local militia companies, have their troops assembled at their armories by instructions from Adjutant General Scurry. General Scurry says the lawless element is growing bold and defiant, that if food were obtainable in Galveston he would have to station troops there at once. But some provisions for their subsistence must be arranged before the men could be of any service. A special train is ready awaiting orders.

The problem of what to do with the dead at Galveston and along the coast is a serious one. There are no coffins, and if there were the ground in such condition as to almost prohibit the digging of graves. Many bodies have been taken out to sea since last night. They are mostly of unidentified persons and so badly disfigured as to be unrecognizable.

If any semblance of a city government can be gotten together today some official action will be taken in the interest of sanitary protection in this direction.

### Under Martial Law.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 11.—A bulletin received at 11:30 states that Governor Sayers has placed Galveston City and island under martial law. Adjutant General Scurry is ordered to have the state troops take charge at once.

## ROLL OF DEAD

### Not Overestimated in the Monday Afternoon Reports.

### WILL RUN UP TO 5,000

**There Are Fully Fifteen Hundred Dead in the City of Galveston.**

### STORY OF STORM IS TOLD

**Begins at 2 O'clock Saturday Morning and Beats the City for Almost Twelve Hours.**

### CITIZENS ARE CAUGHT LIKE RATS

**While the Storm in the Gulf Piles the Water on the Beach Side of the City, the South Wind Dashes the Waves Over the Bay Side of the Island. The Sights in the Streets Are Awful.**

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The first reports of the appalling disaster which has stricken the city of Galveston do not seem to have been exaggerated. Communication was had with the island by boats, and report is made to the effect that the dead will exceed 1,500, while the property loss will be established through it will reach several millions. The burial of the dead has already begun.

More than 100 United States soldiers lost their lives at Galveston.

A mass meeting was held and several contributions were made for the immediate relief of the destitute. Governor Sayers appeals to President McKinley for aid. This appeal was met with by a prompt response from the president, who states that troops and subsistence had been ordered to Galveston. Governor Sayers also addressed an appeal to each municipality in the state asking for prompt assistance in behalf of the sufferers. Telegrams of inquiry and sympathy have been pouring in thousands the day and night from every state in the Union, and in almost every case substantial relief has been offered.

The stricken city is in imminent danger of a water famine, and strenuous efforts are making to supply the sufferers. Relief trains are being organized. Reports from the interior confirm the reported loss of life and destruction of property.

### May Reach Five Thousand.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 11.—The following statement of the situation at Galveston and along the coast was issued by S. B. Doty, manager Dallas News:

"From the latest reports, which are considered reliable, the disaster at Galveston and along the coast has not been exaggerated. The waters of the gulf and bay met, covering the island to a depth of six to 12 feet. During this sudden flood a most terrible storm was raging, the wind blowing about 80 miles an hour. Many of the dead have been uncovered; others are still under the debris; others carried out to sea. It is impossible to give at this time a reliable report as to the number of deaths. From estimates made by reliable persons who have just come from Galveston, it is believed that not less than 1,500 and possibly as many as 5,000 people were destroyed. Of course the wounded and missing are numerous. The damage to property is most shocking."

### Story of the Storm.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Richard Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man, who reached Houston after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

"One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will number probably 1,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens' committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help.

"The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf and the wind was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water upon the beach side of the city, the south wind blew the water from the bay onto the bay part of the city.

About noon it became evident that the city was going to be washed away. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hopelessly gone, and the families fleeing to higher portions of the city. Every house was crowded to the roof, many escaping only in their night clothes. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife. By 4 o'clock the water of the bay and gulf met, and the dark, the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The whistling of the hurricane, the crashing of falling buildings, the groans, yells and wails were falling and the noise of the winds and the crashing of the buildings were terrific in the extreme. The wind and waves rose steadily in one dark night till it was Sunday. During all this the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage.

"Such a night of agony has seldom been equaled. With the approach of dawn the waters commenced to subside at 6 o'clock. Within 30 minutes they had gone down ten feet, and before daylight the streets were practically free of the flood of waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the westward.

"Very few if any buildings escaped injury. There was hardly a dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the flood they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P, in Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard. The whole of the business front for three blocks in from the gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great packing establishments, the churches and every structure having been reduced to a pyramid of ruin by the wind, second only to the violence of the tempest.

"The orphan's home fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained. Of the sick in St. Mary's infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved. The Old Woman's home collapsed and the Rosenberg schoolhouse is a mass of wreckage. The Ball high school is but an empty shell, gutted and broken. Every church in the city, with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

"At the forty morgues all the soldiers are reported dead. They having been in temporary quarters, which gave them no protection against the tempest of the flood. No report has been received from the Catholic orphan asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile.

"The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreckage of the great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their superworks and their stocks are damaged by water. Many vessels were wrecked and those on board drowned. Small craft were blown and carried for miles inland by the winds and tide. Similar conditions prevail at Texas City, 14 miles across the bay. Millions of feet of lumber, derricks, railway tracks and other property were swept away.

### Damage in Louisiana.

New Orleans, Sept. 11.—The total damage in Louisiana by the late storm is estimated to be about $250,000. The greatest damage was done in Southwest Louisiana, and the sufferers were in nearly all cases farmers.

### RATHER UNUSUAL

**Is an Accident Which Happens to J. B. Thew.**

J. B. Thew of John street was the victim of a rather peculiar accident Sunday, which for a time caused him considerable annoyance and pain. Mr. Thew had nine teeth extracted by a local dentist, taking gas for the operation. In the haste to get the teeth all out before the effects of the gas were off, the tongue was slightly lacerated.

It bled profusely after the operation was completed, but Mr. Thew walked home and thought little of the matter, believing the blood came from the gums and would soon cease flowing.

In the afternoon it began flowing more freely and Dr. S. H. Britton was called. He found that the cut had been nipped off a small blood vessel and from it Mr. Thew had lost considerable blood to render him quite weak. He fainted from the loss of blood, but was soon resuscitated and the flow of blood stopped.

*A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of croup if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand for the emergency.*

## FOR 15 MILES

### The Mighty Waves Carry the Debris of City of Galveston.

### THE LOSS ON BUILDINGS

**Is Nothing Compared with the Destruction of Trade of the City.**

### THAT CAN'T BE ESTIMATED

**Beaumont and Corpus Christi Suffer but Little Damage from the Hurricane.**

### LITTLE DAMAGE IN LOUISIANA

**Loss There Experienced Principally by Farmers. Will Not Exceed Two-Thirds of a Million. Tennessee Man Predicts the Storm Months Ago. The Three Papers Owned by Hearst Send Relief Expeditions.**

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Galveston, with probably 2,000 of its residents killed by the hurricane and the flood, is suffering from the added terrors of looting, impending starvation and disease.

The Texas mainland, although all its towns within a radius of fifty miles from Galveston, are half wrecked and have a hundred dead of their own, is striving in every way to send relief to the island city.

And still Galveston, only fifty miles from here, can hardly be reached short of a day's perilous journey. Only one relief party has succeeded in getting to it by boat from here with such supplies and means of aid as could hastily be gotten together.

It is still impossible to make any exact estimate of the number of dead.

It is even harder to make any computation of the amount of damage caused by the hurricane.

The four bridges to the mainland are now known to be at the bottom of the bay, and the wharves and the docks have been wrecked completely or badly injured, while most all the vessels in the harbor at the time of the storm are either sunk or stranded.

The loss of actual investments in buildings and harbor improvements is not the greatest factor, however, in the total loss. With all of its shipping gone, with its business brought to a standstill, and with conditions almost fatal for reorganization in the near future, the financial condition of the people is deplorable.

Across the bay on the mainland from the city is heaped up for a distance of fifteen miles debris of the houses and furniture of the city on the island. Masses of matter big enough almost to build a new city out of are found as far away as Texas City, fifteen miles to the north.

Among the rubbish are scattered the corpses of the men and women. At least three-fourths of them will have to be buried without identification. In some sections, no doubt, whole families are dead together.

The awful scenes on the mainland shores are as nothing, however, compared with those which are reported by the handful of men who have made their way from Galveston.

With their waterworks destroyed, and with their cisterns choked up, the inhabitants of Galveston, who are still alive must be in great suffering.

### At Beaumont.

Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 11.—The storm struck here at 11 o'clock Saturday morning and increased its force until at one o'clock in the afternoon the wind was blowing fifty miles an hour. The rain fell in torrents all night. Jules Riggs, a negro, was picked up dead on Main street, dead in the coils of a live wire. The old town of Sabine Pass was under water and the railroad washed away. Relief trains left for Galveston yesterday via Houston. Beaumont, Sabine Pass and Port Arthur are safe, but the Jefferson county rice crop will suffer damage amounting to from $200,000 to $500,000.

### At Corpus Christi.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Sept. 11.—No damage was caused in this section by the great hurricane which swept Galveston and the neighboring coast. A report from Rockport states that a big inundation along the coast near that place has caused great damage to cotton, cane and rice. Many ships were washed ashore.

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# OHIO KEYNOTE

## Senator Joseph B. Foraker Makes a Grand Address at the Great Opening of the Republican Campaign in Ohio Today.

## THE ADMINISTRATION IS THE ISSUE

### In This Campaign Which Is Paramount to All Others, Says the Gifted Son of the Buckeye State---It Has Been Tested for Four Years and Not Found Wanting.

### VOTERS ARE NOT IN THE DARK AS TO ITS POLICY

**The Past Democratic Record Does Not Insure Confidence--A Telling Comparison--Outline of the Political History of the Last Four Years--Imperialism Shown Up for All It Is Worth--Free Silver the Real Purpose of the Democracy, No Matter What the Pretended Issue May Be--Facts as to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines--A Splendid Vindication of the Administration of McKinley.**

Youngstown, O., Sept. 8.—The opening of the Ohio state campaign here today surpassed all expectations of the local managers. While every arrangement had been made for a full attendance, the numbers pouring in, not only from surrounding localities, but by railroad, went beyond all preparations, and taxed the ability of the town to entertain. All the morning was devoted to the reception of the incoming thousands, and by noon the streets were crowded with a throng of enthusiastic Republicans.

The local decorations were excellent. Nothing on so general a scale has ever been attempted in Youngstown before. The result was a mixture of national colors, patriotic mottoes, and a general blending of the red, white and blue, that surpassed anything in the previous history of political meetings in this place.

The monster parade started at 1 p. m. It was composed of marching clubs from this city and county, and from more than a score of other cities throughout the state. The Western Reserve turned out in full force, and the grand opening at Akron last year was discounted in the number of clubs appearing in the today.

**The Great Parade.**

It included a great many of industrial floats, as well as the marching clubs, old soldiers, and other features. Much credit for the excellence of the arrangements is due Messrs. John S. Orr and R. A. McClain. The formation of the grand procession was as follows:

First division formed on the south side of East Federal street, right resting on Central square at Central drug store.

Second division formed on north side of East Federal street, right resting in front of Park hotel on Central square.

Third division formed on East Boardman street, right resting on Market street.

The fourth division formed on West Boardman street, right resting on Market street.

Fifth division formed on West Commerce street, the right resting on Wick avenue.

The parade moved promptly at 1 o'clock standard time. The line of march was as follows: West to Spring common to corner of Holmes street; south on Spring common to Mill street to Woodland avenue; east on Woodland avenue to Market street; north on Market street to Central square; east on Federal street to Walnut street, countermarching to Central square; north on Wick avenue to Rayen avenue; West on Rayen avenue to Belmont avenue; north on Belmont avenue to Lincoln avenue; east on Lincoln avenue to Wick avenue; north on Wick avenue to Scott street; west on Scott street to Bryson street; north on Bryson street to Madison avenue; west on Madison avenue to Pennsylvania avenue; north on Pennsylvania avenue to Park avenue.

The reviewing stand was erected on Pennsylvania avenue midway between Madison and Park avenues, where Senators Depew, Hanna and Foraker, Governor Nash and many other distinguished visitors reviewed the monster parade.

All along the line of march the residences and business houses were lavishly decorated. An unique feature was the supplying of iced water at very many points, so that no one should go thirsty.

The following were the officers of the day: George E. McNabb, chief marshal; John S. Orr, chief of staff; Mayor Bevan, assistant chief; W. C. Kagay, C. V. McVay, aids. The marshals of the divisions are as follows: First division, R. A. McClain; second division, John S. Orr; third division, H. C. Morley; fourth division, Captain Henry Best; fifth division, I. K. Brown.

The long procession marshaled through the business portion of the city, and finally found its goal at Wick's park, which is one mile from Center square.

Of course, an enormous throng had gathered there to see the procession made its appearance. There were scores of people in view when thereupon a rush arose, as presiding officer, to call the meeting to order and introduce the speakers.

Senator Depew opened the meeting with a discourse in his well known style. Mr. Depew is a story teller rather than an orator. He reaches his point by means of a story, instead of through a logical process. He held the crowd, with many applause, until Senator Foraker appeared upon the stand, when he was introduced and made the principal speech of the day.

Senator Hanna and President Schurman of Cornell, who, it will be remembered, was one of the first Philippine commission, made brief addresses. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Columbus Glee club and by the famous Canton band, which claims the credit of being the musical of President McKinley.

A large number of distinguished guests were present, including Hon. L. C. Laylin, the Republican candidate for secretary of state, Representative Taylor, Chairman Dick of the state committee and Hon. J. H. Southard of Toledo.

Senator Foraker's speech in full is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

The responsible issue of this campaign is the administration of William McKinley. Shall it be endorsed? That is the question.

Many, indeed, insist that it is not a partisan one, and that all the important questions, but the one of the organization of the Democratic party, have been settled. Those who are in the habit of reading the Democratic platforms and the speeches of Democratic leaders will see that they are to be governed in the future by what they have said in the past. In other words, the Democratic party can not be entrusted to govern in any event, and to exercise the powers of government for the people, because it has not learned its lesson.

You can not adopt the views as to the Philippines which the Democratic party has stood for in the past without repudiating the declaration of independence, without declaring that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, without declaring that the constitution does not follow the flag, without declaring that the Filipinos are entitled to the same rights and privileges under the constitution that the Cubans are entitled to, without declaring that the Filipinos are entitled to the same rights and privileges that the Democratic party has declared that the people of Porto Rico are entitled to, without declaring that the Filipinos are entitled to the same rights and privileges that the Democratic party declared the people of Hawaii were entitled to, without declaring that the Filipinos are entitled to the same rights and privileges that the Democratic party declared the people of the Philippines were entitled to when it was in control of the government

# MR. ROOSEVELT

## Is Given a Grand Reception by the People of Indiana--The Demonstration at South Bend Is a Truly Flattering One.

## MANY THOUSANDS LISTEN TO HIM

### The Fact That His Train Is Hours Late Does Not Seem To Have Any Effect on the Waiting Crowds Which Linger To Hear the Rough Rider Speak.

## HE MAKES EIGHT SPEECHES IN MICHIGAN

**Mr. Roosevelt Comments on the Fact That in This Campaign the Success of the Present Administration Is Used as an Argument Against It--Wage Earner Is Appealed To Vote for Mr. Bryan on the Ground That, Though He Prospered, the Capitalist Prospered Also---Scoffs at Imperialism. Cites the Position Taken by Jefferson--To Leave the Philippines Would Be To Incur Undying Shame.**

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 8.—Governor Roosevelt was accorded a grand demonstration late this afternoon on his arrival at this point. Despite the lateness of his train the crowd waited patiently for the rough rider.

During his trip through Michigan Colonel Roosevelt made eight speeches. The crowds at the various stopping places during the day were large, appreciative and responsive. The New York governor is pleased with his Western reception, although he complains that he is greatly overworked.

### GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT

**Accuses the Bryan Democracy with Being Insincere.**

Governor Roosevelt spoke, in part, as follows:

It is certainly a curious thing that in the campaign we should find that the very success of our policies is used as an argument against us. In 1896 Mr. Bryan prophesied terrible disaster if the gold standard were continued and especially he promised misery to the farmer and wage-earner. Now prosperity has come to all classes in an unheard-of degree, and this is used as an argument why it is safe to try the experiment of putting into power the men whose creed is the creed of envy and of hate and of industrial ruin. * * * * * The wage-worker is appealed to to vote for Mr. Bryan on the ground that, though he has prospered, yet the capitalist has prospered, too, and that no policy which does good to the capitalist should be followed even though it benefits the wage worker. * * * *

Again the appeal is made to the short-sighted and careless voter for Mr. Bryan and a Bryanite congress because forsooth, a Republican senate will prevent them doing wrong. Let no man delude himself. The Kansas City platform has reiterated its adherence to the free coinage of silver. Mr. Bryan's election and the election of a Bryanite congress would mean that the country has declared unequivocally in favor of free silver. The present congress could by no possibility forestall action in favor of free coinage of silver.

The man who believes in free coinage and the man who does not, but supports Mr. Bryan because he chooses to be blinded by the feelings about what he is pleased to term imperialism is quite as much equally to blame for the disaster which would follow. * * * *

Unlike our opponents, we are willing to discuss the issues they raise as well as those we raise. It ought not to be necessary to waste time in stating that militarism and imperialism are twin bugbears only fit to frighten political children. There is no more militarism in keeping garrisons in the Philippines until order is restored than there is in using troops to an Indian reservation when an outbreak threatens. Relative to the population of the country, our army is not appreciably larger than it was a century ago. * * * *

As for imperialism, we have the same right and title to the Philippines that we have to Hawaii and Alaska. The cry that the constitution follows the flag, of course, means nothing. Twenty-seven years ago President Jefferson acquired the present Indian territory, just exactly as President McKinley acquired the Philippines, but it has never been given statehood. It is a mere question of expediency what form of government shall be given.

We cannot surrender the Philippines in the first place, because of our duty to ourselves; in the next place because of our duty to the people of the islands. So far from bringing war to the islands, we give them for the first time in all their history a chance for permanent peace. The insurgents represent but a small fraction of the whole population. A bloodthirsty and very corrupt oligarchy has stirred up an ignorant section of natives against us. Many of these insurgent leaders perpetrate the most dreadful cruelties upon the natives who are friendly to our rule, and others have openly proclaimed their intention to exterminate all foreigners dwelling in Manila. (In proof of this statement the governor quoted from a letter written August 5 by Brigadier General Anderson, citing a proclamation published by Tevodore Sandico ordering the extermination of all inhabitants of Manila.)

The governor, continuing, contended that to leave the friendly Filipinos and natives to the tender mercies of their own people would be to do the greatest wrong.

To treat the Filipinos on the "consent of the governed" theory, proceed Governor Roosevelt, "in the way Mr. Bryan proposes, would be, without their consent to put them under a military oligarchy, and nothing would insure to favorite us in a perpetual course of militarism as to turn the Filipinos loose and yet endeavor to guarantee them a stable government, and insure them against interference from outside powers."

The governor then drew a parallel between the taking of Illinois by George Rogers Clark in revolutionary war times and the present expansion in the Philippines, adding that peace will come only through effort.

"If we shirk our work, if we flinch from the duty Providence has allotted to us and lamely haul down the flag and leave the islands to fall down into anarchy and then become the prey of some stronger power, we shall earn the total peace and we shall incur undying shame."

The speaker closed with the charge that the Democrats were indorsing in their chief argument against expansion, namely, that it was violating the right of theory of the "consent of the governed" because at the very time they were making the plea for the Filipinos they were attempting in the South to govern the negro without his consent.

His closing words were:

"No man who connives at, or expects to profit by, or fails to denounce what has been done in these American states, has the right to ask that his position be accepted as honest and sincere when he invokes for the Tagals the very doctrine which he and his followers have trodden under foot."

### OF TYPHOID

**Mrs. Will Baer Dies at Her Home in Wyandot County.**

Word was received here Tuesday that Mrs. Will Baer died at her home near Brush Ridge in Wyandot county Tuesday morning. Mrs. Baer had been ill for some time with typhoid fever. She leaves a husband and two children, a boy and a girl.

Mrs. Baer was quite well known here. She was a sister-in-law of Infirmary Director Baer.

**The Wyandot Fair.**

At the great Wyandot county fair, held at Upper Sandusky, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, many new and special features will be introduced. An animal show and an elegant exhibit of Chinese fancy work and vegetables will be among the many attractions. This is the first fair in the Big Four racing circuit. $1,500 are offered in purses. The merchants have donated nearly 100 special premiums and every factor that goes toward making a successful fair is in evidence.

**Beecham's Pills cure sick headache. Beecham's Pills.**

## LABORERS' VISIT TO PARIS.

**How Some Were Helped to the Exposition.**

Dr. William R. Tolman, secretary of the League For Social Service, who lately returned from Paris, expresses himself as follows, says the New York Post, regarding the laboring men at the exposition:

"Through the wisdom of the board of managers of the coal mines of Anzin, of which company M. Casimir-Perier is an influential member, 6,000 of the miners will be brought to Paris in groups of 500 each to spend a day at the exposition. The visit will be made on a day that is most convenient for them, and in every way the trip will be so arranged as to result in the greatest benefit to the men. I suggested to M. Perier that after all the men had made the trip he should hold a 'get together' meeting, when selected names in the minute rules should tell what they had seen of greatest interest in the exposition. He also promised photographs of the party as they were leaving Anzin and on their arrival in Paris.

"At the large dye works of Sir Robert Fuller in Perth there are various movements for improving the condition of the employes. Early in the summer Sir Robert announced that he would give any of his workmen who wished to spend his holiday at the exposition $40 toward the expense of the trip. Nearly 60 of the men are availing themselves of that offer. Each of them has been requested to make a memorandum of anything of interest in the exposition. These visits cannot fail to be of the greatest value to the workman because by bringing him in touch with new ideas he cannot fail to absorb some that will make him a more skilled laborer. The employer gains, for he is constantly on the lookout for an opportunity to advance any one of his force who shows that he can respond to an increasing demand on his skill and intelligence. Sir Robert has been one of the most prominent promoters of l'Ecole Internationale, which is filling such a large place in the exposition."

## A REMARKABLE CASE.

**Patient in Paris Hospital With Marks Like Christ's Wounds.**

An extraordinary case of religious mania is reported from Paris, says a London dispatch to the New York Sun. The members of the hypnotic congress which is now being held there have paid a visit by special invitation to the Salpetriere, the hospital for nervous diseases made famous by the investigations carried out at it by Dr. Charcot.

There is one most extraordinary case among the patients at present in the hospital. The patient is a woman of about 40, suffering from religious mania. She entertains the belief that she is crucified, and this delusion has occasioned a contraction of the muscles of the feet of such a nature that she can only walk on tiptoe.

By response to suggestion the muscular contraction can be temporarily cured, and for a few hours she recovers the normal use of her feet.

The patient, however, is subject occasionally to still more extraordinary manifestations. Instances are tolerably frequent in the "Lives of the Saints" of alleged cases of stigmata, or supernatural marks on the body in imitation of the wounds of Christ. These stigmata have been observed before all question on the woman at the Salpetriere. Their appearance on her body coincides with the return of the most solemn religious anniversaries. The stigmata are so visible that it has been possible to photograph them. The doctors of the Salpetriere, in order to assure themselves that these manifestations were not the result of trickery, contrived a sort of shade having a glass front and metal sides and capable of being hermetically attached to the body by means of india rubber bands. These shades were placed in a position a considerable time before the dates at which the stigmata are wont to appear. When they were affixed, there were no marks whatever on the patient's body, but at the expected period the stigmata were visible, as usual, through the glass.

## NEW HEALTH FAD.

**Air or Sun Baths Recommended In Place of Sea Bathing.**

Women who do not look lovely in a wet bathing suit will eagerly adopt a notion which is being advocated by a society of hygienists in London, says Harper's Bazar. This is that, generally speaking, a sun or air bath is much better for health than an ocean dip. "The truth is," says an English doctor, "the popular idea of sea bathing is absurd. It is so far from being everybody's tonic that in many cases it is a menace to life. The 'dip' that even frail women heroically force themselves to take, believing it is the right thing to do, is too severe a shock to nerves and systems unaccustomed to sudden or violent exertions."

In place of sea bathing the London hygienists recommend air or sun baths taken lying on the beach in the lightest possible attire compatible with the proprieties. It is a fact established in medical science that mere exposure of the body to the air produces physical changes that go far toward counteracting the degenerating effects of civilized life. The course recommended, therefore, by this latest health fad is to lie at ease on the sand, bathed in sunshine and fresh air, and afterward have a thorough rubbing down, which process further invigorates a worn body. Happily for those who are poor in purses as in health, this fresh air cure may be taken without the expense of traveling to summer resorts.

**Invading Foreign Soil.**

American soda fountains have begun to be used in English drug stores.

## SENATOR J. B. FORAKER

### Tells Why Republican Party Should Succeed.

### PROSPERITY SAFE UNDER ITS RULE

**Striking Proof of Capacity of Republican Party to Conduct Affairs Wisely, Not Only at Home, but in Our Foreign Relations.**

What every one wants is the best possible agency to administer our public affairs, having regard to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of all classes, and our credit and honor as a nation. It must be manifest without argument that these purposes are safe in the hands of the present administration. The country was in a state of bankruptcy and ruin so far as business was concerned, when President McKinley was elected four years ago. He came into power pledged to apply Republican policies, and thereby restore prosperity. He has kept that pledge. The first act of his administration was to call congress in

HON. J. B. FORAKER.

extra session and recommend the enactment of a protective tariff law. Congress did the work thus assigned to it, and from the very day that statute became a law until now, we have had prosperity of the most unprecedented character. Our industries have been rapidly developed, our labor has been profitably employed, our domestic exchanges have exceeded anything ever before known, while our trade with the rest of the world has grown to greater proportions than the most sanguine anticipated. The balances in our favor make us the creditor nation of the world. If we want prosperity to continue, we should let well enough alone and re-elect McKinley. Everybody knows—even Democrats—that if he is re-elected we will move forward without a jar, but who knows what would happen—or would not happen—if Bryan should be elected?

But the capacity of the Republican party for the successful administration of our national government is even more strikingly illustrated by what has been accomplished under this administration in our foreign relations. We were not prepared for war, but were called upon to meet its emergencies. The result was a triumphant success of the most brilliant quality. The admiration of the whole world was excited, and justly so, by our victories. The results of that war, not sought, but forced upon us, have brought to us new and difficult problems. Our Democratic friends insisted that the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, whereby the Philippine Islands were ceded to us, should be followed by an official expression of the senate that it was not our purpose to incorporate those islands and their inhabitants into the United States as a part thereof, and that we would not at any time exercise them into states to be admitted into the Union. In other words, in so long as we governed those islands at all, they were to be governed as territory simply belonging to the United States, and their people were to be treated, not as citizens of the United States, entitled to the privileges and guarantees of our constitution and institutions, but, as the treaty of peace itself expressed it, their civil and political status was to be fixed by the congress of the United States. Before action could be taken in this regard an insurrection broke out. It became necessary for the United States government to at once retire, or surrender, or suppress that insurrection and establish law, order and a stable government.

The Republican party does not surrender, it does not retire, except in order, and therefore it felt that it was its duty, both to the people in the Philippine islands and the rest of the world, to suppress the insurrection and then legislate. We have been engaged in that work. Our efforts, however, have been attended with opposition—at least the opposition of criticism—from the Democratic party. They now say: "The Constitution follows the flag," and claim that we are converting our government into an empire because we haven't given trial by jury, the right of suffrage, and the bill of rights generally, to a lot of men with guns in their hands. They insisted when that country was ceded to us, that it should be distinctly understood that the constitution did not go there, and now they are insisting that it does go there. What they will next advocate depends entirely upon the exigencies of their political situation; and while they are talking about the Declaration of Independence and the consent of the governed for the Philippines, who they insist never shall become citizens, they are robbing the negro citizen of the United States of his right to vote, and denying to him "consent" to anything. We have just sent a negro regiment to China to right the forces and save our missionaries and ministers. Everybody knows they will fight gallantly, as colored men have fought gallantly for our flag and country ever since the blood of Crispus Attucks was shed in the streets of Boston. But when the war is over and those gallant black men return to the United States, if the president should appoint one of them to a fourth-class postoffice, he would not be allowed to hold it in any southern state, and he would be murdered if he should insist upon his right under the constitution and laws to do so.

Manifestly, a party that is responsible for the business prosperity, education and fitness of labor that exhibited in this country under the last administration of Mr. Cleveland and which brought the receipts for the result of free trade was so far from paying and which so "bungled and botched" with respect to the policies and acts of the United States toward our recent acquisitions, and which is even now openly and defiantly nullifying the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, and insisting upon the folly of free silver, is not entitled to deal with such great world-wide questions as those which this government must deal with during the next four years. Everybody knows this and that is reason enough for keeping it out of power.

But many other considerations might be added, and all might be elaborated. The chapter of history now being written in Cuba reflects the very highest credit on the McKinley administration. When Peking was last visited by the civilized powers, neither the United States nor Japan was known as a world power; but today these two nations are at the head of the rebel column, and the United States with her diplomacy and wisdom in statesmanship has laid down the rules that all the other civilized nations of the earth interested in what is now transpiring in China have accepted and followed. If Mr. Bryan and his party had been in power and had their way, and had acted as they talk this would not, and could not have happened.

It is well enough to have a Democratic party. It makes us vigilant and keeps us humble, and we are all the better on that account, but it would be a mistake to put it in any other service.

J. B. FORAKER.

## SOUTH KICKING

**Over the Application of Bryan's Catch Phrase to Negro Vote.**

The Bryan writers, "organs of the governed," in protest against the reward to the Bryan managers, entered their friends and dividing their forces. A strong element of dissatisfaction is arising in the south over the repulse it met by the Indianapolis convention. Their platform upon the political methods of the Democratic party in that section, by which alone Bryan has got any Democratic electoral votes in the south.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal and Macon (Ga.) Telegraph are resenting that resolution of the Indianapolis anti-imperialist convention which declares that in supporting the principles of the Declaration of Independence they intend to apply them to the negro race in America, as well as to the Philippines, and that they deprecate all efforts to deprive the negro of his rights as a citizen. The Macon Telegraph, for example, says that "there can be no objection to these people voting the Democratic ticket, but it is very offensive to the people of the south for the north, looking, negotiating Democrats themselves to give them a slap in the face upon the threshold, which they declare they will not receive."

**World's Money Market.**

The last from the Cleveland Enquirer acknowledges that "The United States will probably continue to be for a long time the cheapest money market in the world," with the result that it Europe, and more particularly, Great Britain, need gold, it will turn to the United states for it, because, as The Enquirer says, "nowhere else, in fact, can gold be readily obtained," which is left in the face of this actual fact, is the entire Bryan campaign cry of four years ago, that McKinley's election would put up the price of money and drive the gold out of the country? In giving this fact Mr. McLean's paper is talking straight business, not politics, and for that reason its evidence is the more convincing.

*Business began to flee from the free trade panic that came in with Cleveland as soon as he was elected. There was no waiting to change what congress might do. Yet no president can all alone change a penny of the tariff except by direct authority of congress, while Bryan by his first order as president could force silver into circulation, and thus drive gold out of sight, compelling a panic.*

*Cleveland's free trade panic proved that every man, every woman has a direct personal interest in having the right president. Let every one imperiled financially by the risks of Bryanism help them to vote him out again.*

*If you don't do your own duty in this campaign and election, never blame anyone else if trouble comes.*

*Bury Bryan beneath a big a vote that his financial fallacies will never revive.*

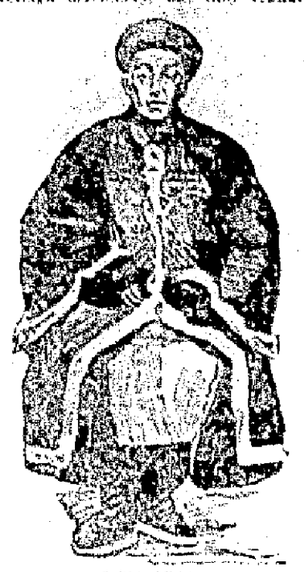
## LI HUNG CHANG'S TRAITS

### A Civil Engineer's Experience of Chinese Officials.

### GUNNING THEIR CHIEF WEAPON.

**Park Before Li Hung Two Great For His Years—Diplomats Trained by Himself—Secret of Chinese Diplomacy, Paper Armies of the Viceroy—Official Corruption.**

In the cosmopolitan city of San Francisco any people who have a singularly intimate knowledge of men and things in the Chinese empire, says the New York Sun. Among these is John C. Ferguson, a civil engineer who spent more than 20 years in the service of the imperial government. He was in charge of the construction of the first railway in China, which ran from Taku up the Pei Ho river to a large coaling mine about 40 miles distant. At that time China had not begun to go in for foreign improvements as she has within the last few years. Mr. Ferguson found the Chinese officials quick to see the advantages of foreign machinery, but they frankly



LI HUNG CHANG.

admitted that the natives were not educated to the point of accepting the latest "foreign devils'" improvements.

Mr. Ferguson, on the business of large weight relating to the expenditure of borrowed money, was brought into close relations with various Chinese officials. He found the only way to secure any results was to insist upon their honesty in accounts. In this way it became noised about that when he disbursed supplies or men there must be forthcoming or he would give the Pekingese officials no peace until they were dismissed. It was also found that to be vested upon subjects in accounts, and therefore he tried to hold out some inducements to good men. By this system he secured the confidence and respect of all officials. He knew intimately Li Hung Chang, Tsotai Shêng and several other viceroys and governors of Li Hung Chang, who now occupies so conspicuous a position, he said the other day in talking of the outlook for a peaceable settlement of the Chinese problem:

"The man is too old to do any good service for China or for the powers. He is over 80 and very infirm. The work before him would try the energies and the diplomatic skill of a man in the prime. Besides, the foreign diplomats on their part have no confidence in old Li. He has been talked up to so much scandal that no one would accept his word in regard to any matter. He is a type of the Chinese official who finds it to his advantage to profess admiration for foreign things, yet who at the same time hates Europeans because they have wrested power and wealth from his country. His last service has been the training of a number of very able young men for the diplomatic field. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, and Lo Feng Luh, the Chinese minister at London, are both graduates of his school. They served in his yamen, and their reward was high official preferment.

"The oldest of all these protegés of old Li is Tsotai Sheng of Shanghai. Sheng is an unusually handsome Chinese, with a broad, open forehead, and he reveals few traces of the Mongolian except in the setting of his eyes. He impresses you at once as a man of the world. His manners are exquisite, and his courtesy is proverbial, but he has been guilty of breaking many promises, and to the cunning game of diplomacy he is an expert. If Li is permitted to carry on negotiations for the Chinese government, it will be Sheng who will do the heavy work for his old master. He has a great capacity, but his record shows that he is absolutely without scruples, and that his capacity for succeeds that of the ordinary Chinese official of high rank. He has been exposed again and again, but old Li in each case has shielded him from disgrace and ruin.

"It is impossible to convince any Chinese of the value of honesty in any diplomatic negotiations. Chicanery is the chief weapon, and they will attempt at no risk to sowing dissensions among the powers. Perhaps the strongest card the foreign envoys can play will be the stoppage of the tribute rice which at this season is being brought from all parts of the empire to the imperial granary. Without this rice it would be impossible to maintain the small army of officials and hangers on about the imperial court, and hence it would be a great stroke to be up these bands of tribute rice until the government agreed to make reparation for the recent riots. Notwithstanding private settlement in China in almost every case the stoppage of the tribute rice for the present entails hundreds of officials who must go hungry, but this rice would require a very long time.

"England's hold upon China and upon the rich fields of the Yang tse valley, which is worth all the rest of the empire. If England can retain her grasp on the Yangtse, she can afford to see large territory granted to the other powers, for she will still remain the victor. No one has any idea of the resources of this great valley, whose trade has only fairly begun to be developed. In fact, this valley alone in a few years the whole of South Africa, properly handled, will bring in a much larger revenue.

"When I was in China, I frequently pointed out to diplomatic officials the folly of trusting the Chinese in arms. The people are good natured fighters if they have any confidence in their officers, but from the way the Chinese army has been handled it is a wonder that any fighting can be got out of it. A governor of a province is supposed to maintain so many men, but when I was in China not one of these fellows, except Li Hung Chang, ever attempted to keep his military force in efficient condition. Here is the way the thing is managed: The viceroy of Shanghai, for instance, is supposed to have 5,000 men under arms. He actually has this number on the books and draws a few cents a day for each and a ration of rice. Instead he will probably not carry 500 men, but will depend upon forced levies should any commercial occasion arise in which he must produce troops. He keeps his men's uniforms in stock and he can swell on a day his beggarly force to the full complement of 5,000. Meanwhile the pay and rations for this dummy force cut no small figure in the revenues of his office. There is no efficiency among the men and the greater part have no modern weapons. Here the Chinaman good weapons and proper drill, and he makes an excellent fighter, who can march on small rations and who may be counted on for better work than most originals."

## ALLIES' FIRE ACCURATE.

**Guns on the Walls of Peking Were Counted by Dead Chinese.**

The guns on the walls of Peking were mounted in pairs along the battlements. The artillery fire of the allies was extremely accurate, as on the morning of Aug. 15 all these guns were found to have been destroyed by shells, says the Tientsin correspondent of the New York Sun. They were surrounded by dead Chinese.

The guns which had been trained on the legations were less than 200 yards distant. They fired on an average 400 or 500 pound shells during the last few days of the siege. The small number of casualties was due to the system of barricades and the fact that the enemy's guns were too close to drop shells through the roofs of the buildings. As a protection against the bombardment and fusillades the troops besieged raised walls of sand bags and dug shelter pits in every building and made every possible use of the covers afforded by the compounds. The ingenuity of the defense is declared to have been astounding.

The obtaining of vegetables by the besieged was due to the pluckly action of M. and Mme. Chariaut, proprietors of the Peking hotel. From time to time during the periods of armistice they advanced a short distance beyond the lines of the allies and, sitting on a white sheet, which served as a flag of truce, negotiated with the Chinese officers, who were well known to them personally.

A quantity of unused Maxim and Krupp ammunition has been discovered at Tientsin.

**China's Financial Methods.**

China has borrowed from the "foreign devils" in recent years $50,000,000, and the larger part of the money has been expended to pay for modern arms. China evidently believes, says the St. Louis Star, in fighting the devil with their own arms.

**The Chinese Arm.**

A favorite Chinese weapon is a native made rifle of one inch caliber, requiring two men to handle it.

**September Song.**

Oh, let us all remember
September now is here
The goldenrod is blowing
And glowing far and near.
The bobolink blows his whistle,
The thistle sheds its hair,
While signs foretell the chestnut
The last nut in a bur.

The leaves to on the elder
The alder grins and sneers,
And beside the golden asters
The cricket whets his shears.
The solid corn is largely hanging
And creaking on the stalk,
The cider's clouded
And boiling on the walk.

The orchard's red and yellow
With mellow, juicy fruit,
Oh, hear the partridge drumming
And drumming on his flute!
The air is blue and hazy,
The hazy days are few,
And shining to and fro the bumble-bee
Has prepared a store of gum.

The squirrel's early digging
And chipping on the hill,
The building bill is heavy
And heaping on the bill.
The smile upon the maiden
Is of softer glow and lesser,
The big begins to harden
And forsake all our dresses.

The farmer's joy begotten,
Tells nothing of the pace,
As lovely as ever plotting
And acting in the race.
A people of slow sentiments,
Whose planning lax and neat,
To make to all men other
September now is here.

—R. K. Munkittrick in New York Herald.

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# ACCEPTANCE

## By McKinley of the Nomination by Republican Party

## IS A STRONG DOCUMENT

### Possibly the Most Able State Paper Written Since Civil War.

### ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

### Are Taken Up and Discussed in an Intelligent Manner by the President.

### THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE

**A Short Day for Labor Is Better Than a Short Dollar—Second Battle Is on the Same Lines as That Won Four Years Ago—Republican Party Doesn't Have To Assert Its Devotion to Declaration of Independence.**

Washington, Sept. 10.—President McKinley's formal letter of acceptance has been given to the public. It is regarded here as the strongest and most important state paper which has been written since the civil war.

In many respects it is more like a formal message to the people of the United States than a speech ready to a nomination. The president will take no step backward. He stands at the head of the nation, the representative of the policy of prosperity and of expansion. He makes no apologies, sees the facts of the four years of his administration, so far as they are matters of controversy today, and frankly challenges his political opponents to point out wherein the course has been unpatriotic and un-American.

No more powerful political state ment could be written than this letter of acceptance. It goes at once to the vitals of the matter. President McKinley does not waste time in discussing abstract theories, nor in gabbling over shop-worn dogmas. He deals with facts, and with possibilities. He wastes no time over arguments in discussing what might be, but accepts what has been. He does not indulge in rainbow fancies.

The feeling here in the national capital is that in this letter the president has appealed to the reason and common sense of the American voters, and not to their passions, their prejudices nor their ignorance. There is no Republican in the nation but will find in this letter the reasons why he should support the party, the principles and the platform at the polls next November.

There is no doubt but this letter will exercise a powerful influence upon the pending campaign in the nation. Mr. Bryan's sophistries are swept to one side and the cold, hard logic of facts can not be disputed.

The full text of the letter is herewith given:

**The Second Battle.**

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1900.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Notification Committee:

My Dear Sir—The nomination of the Republican convention of June 19, 1900, for the offices of president of the United States, which as the official representative of the convention you have communicated to me is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted, and give to it my hearty approval. Upon the great issue of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and enforces the legislation of the present congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is therefore secure so long as those who believe in this platform are kept in control of the government. In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant, and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel me to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won. While respecting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government, and visit disastrously upon any great business enterprise, we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in silencing forever, and we hope, in permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith.

**Silver Parties United.**

As in 1896, the three silver parties are united under the same leaders who, immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the silver cities, said:

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money-changers against the welfare of the human race—and they will continue the warfare against it."

The policy thus proclaimed has been accepted and confirmed by these parties. The Silver Democratic platform of 1900 continues the warfare against the sacrificed gold conspiracy when it expressly says: "We reiterate the demand of that (the Chicago

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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

platform of 1896 that the American people are entitled to the benefit of their own currency, the silver and gold coinage of the constitution, without the aid or permission of any other nation." Such is the language of the platform. The Chicago platform declares:

**Chicago Platform Declares.**

"We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate restoration of the bimetallic standard."

**Protective Tariff and Reciprocity.**

The Republican party has always been the party for tariff revision. It has always made the tariff conform to the needs of the people. It has always applied the principle of protection to the products of the farm, the mine, the factory, the workshop, the commerce and the labor of the country. It has always maintained that the duties should be high enough to protect the home market for the home producer, and that the profits of the home market should belong to the home producer. It has always maintained that the wages of the home workman should be as high as the cost of living in a high state of civilization would permit him to enjoy, and that it is the duty of congress by tariff legislation to make the conditions of life as easy as possible for the laboring man. It has always maintained that the volume of money should be sufficient for the needs of business, and that it is the duty of congress to secure such volume and to prevent fluctuations which bring disaster to business and distress to labor. It has always maintained that the currency should be safe, sound and stable, and that it is the duty of congress to see that it is so kept. It has always maintained that the burdens of government should be borne by those best able to bear them, and that the necessities of life should be as free as possible. It has always maintained that reciprocity is the natural complement of protection, that after the home market is adequately supplied the surplus products of the farm, the shop and the factory must find markets in other countries, and that reciprocity treaties are necessary to secure such markets. Our platform pledges the party to these principles, and to their consistent application to the present and changing conditions of our country's development. Nothing has been taken from them by the Democratic party, and nothing can be taken from them by the Democratic party, for they have been the principles of the Republican party from the beginning, and the Republican party has been in power the greater part of the time since the government was established. Whenever the Republican party has been in power it has given to the country a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, and whenever the Democratic party has been in power it has given to the country a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. The difference between the parties is well defined. The Republican party has always maintained the principle of protection, and the Democratic party has always opposed it. The Republican party has always maintained that the tariff should be high enough to protect the home market for the home producer, and the Democratic party has always maintained that the tariff should be so low that the foreign producer could have free access to the home market. The Republican party has always maintained that the tariff should be high enough to protect the home market for the home producer, and the Democratic party has always maintained that the tariff should be so low that the foreign producer could have free access to the home market. The Republican party has always maintained that the tariff should be high enough to protect the home market for the home producer, and the Democratic party has always maintained that the tariff should be so low that the foreign producer could have free access to the home market.

**Congressional Enactments.**

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**Payments on Public Debt.**

During the [illegible] the public debt has been reduced [illegible] and the annual interest charge has been reduced [illegible] per cent. Our total debt, less cash in the treasury, is [illegible] less than it was on March 4, 1897, and our annual interest charge is [illegible] less than it was on that date. Our bonds are now held at home instead of abroad, and the rate of interest has been reduced from 5 per cent to 2 per cent. Our currency has been greatly improved by the refunding operations. Our excellent financial standing has enabled us to borrow money at the lowest rate in our history.

**Increased Volume of Currency.**

Instead of diminishing, as many feared, the volume of currency has increased during the four years since the law was passed. It was $[illegible] on [illegible], 1896, and is now $[illegible]. The circulation per capita was $[illegible] on [illegible], 1896, and is now $[illegible]. The increase of circulation during the last year was $[illegible], and the increase per capita was $[illegible]. The total deposits in banks and trust companies are $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible] during the last year.

**Universal Prosperity.**

Our industries are prosperous as never before. The home market is ours. Our mills and factories are busy. Labor is employed at the highest wages ever paid. The farmer finds a ready market for his products at home and abroad at profitable prices. Labor is employed at the highest wages ever paid. The farmer finds a ready market for his products at home and abroad at profitable prices. Labor is employed at the highest wages ever paid. The farmer finds a ready market for his products at home and abroad at profitable prices. Labor is employed at the highest wages ever paid. The farmer finds a ready market for his products at home and abroad at profitable prices.

**Growth of Foreign Trade.**

Our foreign trade has increased enormously and surprising results are shown in the figures of exports for the last four years. Those of the exceptionally prosperous year 1900 will be about $[illegible] for the fiscal year, and these results are due to the skill and enterprise of the people. There has been an increase of [illegible] per cent in the exports of agricultural products, and of [illegible] per cent in manufactures, while the products of the mines of our state [illegible] have largely increased. Our exports of manufactures exceed [illegible] in value those of any previous year, and the number of articles sold to the people of the country is [illegible] than ever before.

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**The Merchant Marine.**

[illegible]

**Pensions and Preferment For Soldiers.**

[illegible]

**Fulfillment of Pledges to Cuba.**

We have fulfilled our pledges to Cuba. We have given her a government of her own. We have withdrawn our troops and transferred the control of the island to its people. We have given them a free constitution and established order and peace and prosperity. We have given them a free government and established order and peace and prosperity. We have given them a free government and established order and peace and prosperity.

**Civil Service Reform.**

[illegible]

**How Wars Have Been Conducted in the Past.**

[illegible]

**The Merchant Marine.**

[illegible]

**Pensions and Preferment For Soldiers.**

[illegible]

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**Civil Service Reform.**

[illegible]

**Enforcement of Porto Rico.**

[illegible]

**Duty to American Labor.**

[illegible]

**Peace in Philippines.**

[illegible]

### THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

**No Cloud on the Title—No Blemish on The Purpose.**

[illegible]

**Instructions to Peace Commission.**

Following our brilliant victories at the [illegible] day of August, 1898, upon the [illegible] of Spain, a [illegible] was signed with a view to the [illegible] terms of peace between the [illegible] powers. In pursuance [illegible] I appointed a commission consisting of [illegible] Hon. William R. Day, of Ohio, Hon. Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, to negotiate the treaty, which was subsequently signed at Paris [illegible] before its departure for Paris I said:

"It is my wish that the commission may understand distinctly with what the United States accepts the conditions imposed upon it by the protocol. We have no purpose to add to the territorial possessions of the United States except such as may be required by the well-being of the islands themselves and for the benefit of their people. We have no disposition to establish sovereignty over them except such as may be necessary for the protection of life and property and the establishment of order and good government. We have no design of aggression and no spirit of conquest. Through the action of congress, of executive representations which preceded and which followed the signing of the protocol and in the final ultimatum of the government was made plain to Spain the purposes of the United States as to the disposition of the islands. Those purposes were in brief that the United States would not accept sovereignty over the islands, but would require the establishment of a government which should be adequate to secure the peace, good order and prosperity of the islands and their people, and which should discharge all the obligations which the change of sovereignty would entail upon the new government. Spain was required to relinquish all claim of sovereignty over or title to the islands. Pending the determination by congress of the future political relations of the islands with the United States, they were to be occupied by the United States, and provision was to be made for the immediate restoration of order and the establishment of a government adequate for the preservation of life, property, personal liberty and religious rights. All persons were to be guaranteed in the enjoyment of the privileges incident to the citizens of the country to which they severally belonged, and the law of nations was to be observed in every particular. Spain was required to relinquish all claim of sovereignty over or title to Cuba, and as a consequence the obligation of that island to pay the debts contracted or guaranteed by Spain was to be assumed by the United States. Cuba was to be evacuated by Spain, and until a stable government could be established there the United States was to occupy the island and discharge the obligations which the change of sovereignty would entail upon the new government. Spain was required to relinquish all claim of sovereignty over or title to Cuba, and as a consequence the obligation of that island to pay the debts contracted or guaranteed by Spain was to be assumed by the United States. 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**"Duty and Destiny."**

"Without any criticism of the action of any political opponent in this crisis, the administration of the affairs in Manila has been the embarrassing work of the executive and congress hitherto. Anxious and perplexing as it was, it has been met with firmness and wisdom, and will, politically as well as otherwise, be found to be unassailable when the whole truth can be known. It was not to be unfeasible that within our own domain or beyond it, on our part the duty should arise to new duties and responsibilities, which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the Ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization."

**Peace Treaty Ratified.**

On the 6th [illegible] of January, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States by the [illegible] vote, and on the 4th of February following the ratifications were exchanged, the treaty signed by the president of the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

**Plan of Government Proposed.**

As soon as Aguinaldo fled the Philippine capital, and the insurrection was practically ended, I determined to bring on a peace in the islands by peaceful conference with the leaders who, representing the several insurrectionary provinces, had submitted to the authority of the United States. I therefore appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the second philippine commission, consisting of Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio, president; Hon. Charles Denby, of Indiana, late minister to China; Hon. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan, late secretary of the interior of the Philippine islands; Hon. Luke I. Wright, of Tennessee, late governor of Tennessee; Hon. Henry C. Ide, late chief justice of Vermont, and Hon. Bernard Moses, professor of political science in the University of California. My instructions to them contained the following:

"That the secretary of war will instruct the commission * * * to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and

**Instructions to Philippine Commission.**

[illegible]

**Report of Philippine Commission.**

[illegible]

**Civil Commission Appointed—Its Duties.**

In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desirous to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission: Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Hon. Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Hon. Bernard Moses of California. My instructions to them contained the following:

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## Pretty Hands,

Hands delicately modeled and delicately white are among the chief of women's charms. Where such hands are marred by eruptions, their very beauty draws attention to the repulsive disease. The most which breaks out on the hands, arises in the blood. Boils and ulcers may come up anywhere but they won't come in. There is a cure for salt-rheum and other eruptive diseases, caused by a corrupt condition of the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures these diseases perfectly and permanently. It carries off the poisons which cause disease. It makes the blood pure and rich. It increases the quantity of the blood supply by increasing the action of the blood making glands. It makes the skin white and clear by making the blood pure.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

"I write to tell you the benefit I have received from your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' after having suffered for three years with salt-rheum," writes Miss Bertha Peters of Lake, Monroe Co., Mich. "The humor was on my hands, and I had been treated by our home physician, who did me no help at all. After I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I took seven bottles, and can now say with pleasure that I am cured. Nobody knows the intense pain I have suffered. I could not sleep at night, the itching, burning and aching sensation would be so bad sometimes I could hardly bear it. I thank you for your kind action."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery" when there is constipation.


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...the best degree of supervision ... which a careful study of their ... and observation of the workings ... system seem to be consistent ... maintenance of law, order and ... Whenever the commission ... opinion that the condition of af... the Islands is such that ... recommendations may safely be ... from military to civil control, ... a report that substitution to you the ... of work with their recommenda... to the form of central government ... recommend for the purpose of taking ... control. * * *

... with the first day of September, ... the authority to exercise, sub... ...proval, through the secretary ... that part of the power of govern... the Philippine Islands which is of ... nature to be transferred ... military governor of the Islands ... commission, to be thereafter exer... ...them in the place and stead of the ... governor, under such rules and ... ...as you (the secretary of war) ... prescribe, until the establishment of ... ...central government for the Islands ... ...inated in the last foregoing para... ...such congress shall otherwise pro...

Exercise of this legislative authority ... the making of rules and orders ... the effect of law for the raising of ... ...e of taxes, customs duties and im... ...the appropriation and expenditure of ... public funds of the Islands; the estab... ...ment of an educational system through... the Islands; the establishment of a sys... ...to secure an efficient civil service; the ... ...ganization and establishment of courts; ... ...ganization and establishment of mu... ...and departmental governments; and ... other matters of a civil nature for ... with the military governor is now com... ...ower to provide by rules of orders of a ... ...legislative character. The commissioners ... have power during the same period ... appoint to office such officers under the ... ...political, educational and civil service sys... ...tems and in the municipal and depart... ...mental governments as shall be provided ... * * *

Until congress shall take action I direct that—

Upon every division and branch of the ... ...ernment of the Philippines must be im... ...posed these inviolable rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of ... liberty or property without due pro... ...cess of law; that private property shall ... be taken for public use without just ... ...compensation; that in all criminal prosecu... ...tions the accused shall enjoy the right to ... a speedy and public trial, to be informed ... of the nature and cause of the accusation, ... to be confronted with the witnesses against ... him, to have compulsory process for ob... ...taining witnesses in his favor, and to have ... the assistance of counsel for his defense; ... that excessive bail shall not be required, ... nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and ... unusual punishment inflicted; that no per... ...son shall be put twice in jeopardy for the ... same offense, or be compelled in any crimi... ...nal case to be a witness against himself; ... that the right to be secure against unreason... ...able searches and seizures shall not be vio... ...lated; that neither slavery nor involuntary ... servitude shall exist except as a punishment ... for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex ... post facto law shall be passed; that no ... law shall be passed abridging the freedom ... of speech or of the press, or the right of ... the people to peaceably assemble and peti... ...tion the government for a redress of griev... ...ances; that no law shall be made respect... ...ing the establishment of religion, or pro... ...hibiting the free exercise thereof, and that ... the free exercise and enjoyment of religious ... profession and worship without discrimina... ...tion or preference shall forever be al... ...lowed. * * *

"It will be the duty of the commission ... to promote and extend, and, as they may ... occasion, to improve the system of educa... ...tion already inaugurated by the military ... authorities. In doing this they should re... ...gard as of first importance the extension of ... a system of primary education, which shall ... be free to all, and which shall tend to fit ... the people for the duties of citizenship, and ... for the ordinary avocations of a civilized ... community. * * * Especial attention ... should be at once given to affording full ... opportunity to all the people of the Islands ... to acquire the use of the English lan... ...guage. * * *

"Upon all officers and employes of the ... United States, both civil and military, ... should be impressed a sense of the duty ... to observe, not merely the material, but ... the personal and social rights of the people ... of the Islands, and to treat them with the ... same courtesy and respect for their per... ...sonal dignity which the people of the ... United States are accustomed to require ... from each other.

"The articles of capitulation of the city ... of Manilla on the 13th of August, 1898, ... concluded with these words:

"'This city, its inhabitants, its churches, ... and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all ... descriptions, are placed under the special ... safeguard of the faith and honor of the ... American army.'

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation ... rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property ... and life, civil and religious freedom, and ... wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the ... paths of peace and prosperity, to all the ... people of the Philippine Islands. I charge ... this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their ... country. In the firm hope that through their ... labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to ... American arms at Manilla and set their ... land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States."

**Proclamation of Amnesty.**

That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements the following:

"Manilla, P. I., June 21, 1900.

"By direction of the president of the United States, the undersigned announces amnesty with complete immunity for the past, and absolute liberty of action for the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall within a period of 90 days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. * * *

"In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition."

Under their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different political parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self government.

**Report of Civil Commission.**

This commission, under date of Aug. 21, 1900, makes an interesting report, from which I quote the following extracts:

"Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd fabrications of insurrectionist leaders. The disinclination of troops to 'fight peace' has by contact largely disappeared hostility; and steadily increased the confidence of the people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgent soil surrenders and other defeat are divided into small guerilla bands under general officers of former military rulers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have either been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. * * * All northern Luzon except two provinces is substantially free from insurgents. People have planting and are asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph line from Manilla to Dagupan, 122 miles, not molested for nine months. * * * Taxation more active in leading guerilla sections. In Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Masbate, Siquior, Tablas, Romblon and other Philippine islands little disturbance exists and civil government quietly operates. * * * Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of the islands have created unsettled conditions. * * * Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this, and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops. * * * Turning islands over to outside of Tagalo provinces will bring fair prospects of enormous improvement; drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious most fine use; headed by fear of civil prescription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and nihilization some oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of U. S. government or some other. * * * * Business interrupted by war much improved as peace extends. * * * In Negros more sugar in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for last quarter 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. The total revenue for same period one-third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though cedula tax chief source of Spanish revenue, practically abolished. Treasury and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of $6,000,000, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manilla harbor. * * * With proper tariff and facilities Manilla will become the great port of the Orient."

The commission is candid in that "by a fabulous customs laws, reasonable land tax and proper corporation franchise tax, the position of an average state than that in average American state, will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenue sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including militia and constabulary." They "are preparing a stringent civil service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipino and American, with preference for former, where qualifications are equal, to enter at lowest rank and by promotion reach head of department. * * *

"Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to a large province, rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate. * * * Railroad construction will give employment to many and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands."

They report that there are "calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of people, and in a few years the medium of communication in the courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English; creation of central government within eighteen months, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightment."

This shows to my countrymen what has been and what is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every effort has been directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and well being, not for our aggrandizement, not for price of sight; not for trade or commerce nor for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization, and for the protection of the vast majority of the population, who welcome our sovereignty against the despairing minority, whose best demand after the surrender of Manilla by the Spanish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.

**No Alliance With Aguinaldo.**

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any promise of independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Manilla they had resolved, if the commander of the American navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously, and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full information, who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents, and that we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts: On the 29th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898, "Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents, or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manilla at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1900, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said:

"No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time."

General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said: "Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manilla. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

On Aug. 13 Manilla was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commissioners say: "When the city of Manilla was taken Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but rushed forward with a view to looting the city, and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city, he demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malacanan for himself, and the custom of all the churches of Manilla, and that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards in spite of what should be given up, and about all that he should be given the keys of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused."

General Merritt, Dewey and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation, and until the surrender of Manilla, state that there was no alliance with the insurgents, and no promise to be them of independence. On Aug. 17, 1898, General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manilla with the insurgents. General Anderson, under date of Feb. 26, 1899, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in the interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds: "The impression which one of the government was seeking to cultivate by its enemies. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity, that I could not acknowledge his government, because I had no authority to do so."

**Some Pointed Questions.**

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manilla to capture and destroy the Spanish as under cover of, the protection it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What part in the Orient was open to it? Do our adversaries contend the expedition under the command of General Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our fight with Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came with in our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the ratification of peace without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or abandon a part of the territory thus acquired. The congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the president had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains it is the duty of the executive, whatever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty and it is his attitude to suppress its opponents. Would our political adversaries do less?

**Assault of Tagalo Insurgents.**

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if congress had declared its purpose to give independence to the Tagalo insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of congress. They assumed the offensive, they opened fire on our troops. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the senate, and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on Feb 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon their except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that our action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

With all the exaggerated phraseology of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention.

**President's Philippine Policy.**

We are in agreement with all of those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who counselled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and out of these came all of our responsibilities.

If others would shirk the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made. It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and so soon as they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am willing to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the senate but for their assistance. The senate which ratified the treaty and the congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised senators and representatives of the people of all parties.

**Effect of Democratic Success.**

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipinos, that with their success at the polls in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago; the complete independence of the Tagalo people recognized, and the powers of government over all the other peoples of the archipelago conferred upon the Tagalo leaders.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increased the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil government, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes, a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

**Shall We Surrender to Guer lla?**

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of 50 or more inhabiting the archipelago, a faction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manilla while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the cruelties of the guerilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are asked to do so by a sudden reversal in the interests of those who have attacked and defeated us and sent our soldiers and their dead comrades, if not any real or sensible pretext for it, to their homes, those having amputated feet as their wounds.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines and will soon be in excess of what will be necessary with the 5 or 6 regiments of our regulars. A military expedition of authority not one man or three ships more than is now necessary to suppress the opposition of those who have attacked our soldiers, and from the beginning of hostilities which was opposition to their partisan opinion, but which by their policy would if successful be established in its most odious form.

**Our Responsibility.**

The American people will not evade the performance of our duties for the speedy restoration to entire the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not leave from the builders of the new commonwealth, back a country which he a heritage of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Filipinos, and would place at the mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners. It would make possible and even the most rapid organization of such republics as were recently planned, to be overruled on the 23d of February, 1899, in the city of Manilla, when only the vigilance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings. In short, the proposition of those opposed to us is to abandon all the obligations in the Philippines which now rest upon the government, whose character the retention from principal, which now exists, to that of agency. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power is to be diminished. Our obligation is to be so less, but our title is to be surrendered to another power, which is without experience or training, or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless to perform its international obligations with the rest of the world. To this we are opposed. We should not shrink now the while our obligations last. In the language of our platform, "our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our sovereignty in every part of the islands.

No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, justice and stable conditions as ours. Neither congress nor the executive can establish a stable government in these islands, except under our right of sovereignty, our authority, and our flag. And this we are doing.

**Importance of a Protectorate.**

We could not do it as a protectorate power or completely or so successfully as we are doing it as a. As the sovereign power we can follow action and shape events to ends and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government. As a protectorate power we could not do this. We would be compelled to follow and uphold a people not yet capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can protect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerous complications; in the other we would not protect even the Filipinos until after their troubles had come. Besides, if we can not establish and guarantee out of our own without the consent of the governed, by any opposing control, then we could not establish a stable government for them, or make sure a prosperous without the like consent, and neither the majority of the people nor a majority of the people have in fact as to accept it. We could not abandon a people to anarchy even with the consent of the governed without giving provocation for conflicts and possibly costly wars. Our rights in the Philippines are now free from question and will continue so to our present relation. They would not be free from question under any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

**No Defect In the Title.**

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the senate of the United States for its ratification. The senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their constitutional assent, and the congress which refused to have doubted the constitutional power when they appropriated $20,000,000 provided by the treaty. If any who favored its ratification believed it gave us a bad title, they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that under which we held our territory acquired since the beginning of the government, and under which we have exercised full sovereignty and established governments for the inhabitants.

It is worthy of note that no one outside of the United States disputes the fullness and integrity of our cession. What then is the real issue on this subject? Whether it is paramount to any other or not? It is whether we shall be prepared for the government of the Philippines with the necessities and authority which enables us to guide them to established liberty, law, safety and progress, or whether we shall be responsible for the forcible and arbitrary government of a people without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the enforcement of a protectorate which draws us into their troubles without the power of preventing them.

There are those who two years ago were rushing us on to war with Spain, who are unwilling now to accept its clear consequence, as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of the treaty of peace, but now protest against its obligations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations and when they have treaties must keep them.

**The Rock of Freedom.**

Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the administration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican party was builded and now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine for which the people went to war, and for which hundreds lives were offered and billions of dollars expended to make it a lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a study of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves, but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people, who are opposed to them; they may fear the worst form of imperialism with the helpless Filipinos in their hands; but if they do, it is because they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the virility of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

**Republican Party's Devotion to the Declaration of Independence.**

The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted until the people, under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle, turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the constitution the amendment guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship and it has never broken them or counselled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

**Practice the Doctrines of Lincoln.**

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, there would be no fear for the safety of our country here or beyond the seas. Let them read and digest the following extract from his first inaugural address and then search the world for a better platform:

"Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left."

**As to China.**

The country has been [illegible] Powers of the United States [illegible] and they will be [illegible] allowed to go [illegible] abroad.

The people in China with grievous [illegible] the rich land, which [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# HE DECEIVED 'EM

**Ex-Convict S. J. Tongret of This County Is in Trouble in the City of Columbus.**

**HAS BEEN WORKING THE WOMEN**

**Bunch of Them Tell Their Troubles to the Capital City Chief of Police. The Slick Tongret Gets Various Sums of Money Out of Them for Securing Them Fake Jobs.**

The following clipping from Tuesday's *Ohio State Journal* refers to S. J. Tongret, who resides in the western part of this county and is quite well known here. Tongret was sent up from Hardin county and broke is referred to as a Hardin county man. The clipping reads as follows:

"S. J. Tongret, a Hardin county farmer, released from the penitentiary last July, is again under arrest, this time for obtaining money under what appears to be false pretenses, from a number of women, into whose graces he seems to have intruded with marvelous success.

Mrs. Marietta Kneeland of North Front street was the first of his numerous victims to lay her troubles before the police department. She told Captain Russell that Tongret had succeeded in securing $115 from her, and on the strength of her statements he was arrested on Monday about noon by Detective Beard. After the swindler was behind the bars, the detective started out on a search for others whom he had fleeced. They were not hard to find, and within an half hour the chief's office was comfortably filled with sorrowing and resentful females eager to pour out floods of condemnation against the deceiver.

Mrs. Kneeland was given the floor first. She said Tongret told her he had a fine farm near Worthington, A good paying saloon in the North Side, that he was going to rent a home, and she was to take care of it for him. And he was so gentlemanly and agreeable—that's what they all said—that she willingly gave him nearly every cent she had. Mrs. Charles, the woman with whom he boarded, said he was several weeks in arrears, and that he stole $20 with which she had intrusted to him to purchase supplies. He will be charged with petit larceny for this trick.

Mrs. A. W. Hartinger of forty-nine south Front street says she was up a good position on Tongret's account. He engaged her to travel for a wholesale millinery firm at $25 a week. She resigned the birth she was holding forthwith. "And don't you know," she confided to the chief, "he talked so nice and seemed to be such a gentleman and gave such good references. Why, I was never more surprised in my life, than when I found out he was an ex-convict. And now my position is gone, and what in the world will people think of me?"

Frank Hancock said he gave Tongret $15 which he was to expend in bringing his daughter from Portsmouth. That was the last Mr. Hancock saw of this money. Then Miss Kate Miller of 379 west Maple street told how the guy Tongret had deceived her, and when she had finished, the chief adjourned the sales of woe till this morning, when it is expected that other confiding and unsophisticated women will unburden their souls into his patient ear. Tongret denies all intention of wrongdoing, and insists that he can explain matters if he is given an opportunity.

## ALL BIDS REJECTED.

**No Street Improvement at LaRue at Present—No Street Fair.**

LaRue, Sept. 11.—The village council last night knocked out the proposed street fair idea. For the past week some Chicago parties have been advertising a street fair, without first having secured the consent of council. Last night the council refused its consent and the street fair scheme is off.

The proposed street improvement is also off, the council rejecting all bids at Monday night's meeting.


Bowlus' Foot Forms.

"Little Tooties."

Baby's little feet need attention—even more careful attention than do the feet of grown-up people. We have shoes for these little folks that are neat, soft as velvet, actually fit like a shoe ought to, wear well and that will be mamma's pride and baby's comfort all winter.

L. C. Bowlus & Co.
Phone 2102.


## FALLING ROOF

**Injures R. D. Cline and Louis Uhl at Sunday Morning Fire.**

A barn on west Center street, formerly occupied by Oscar Cole, was discovered to be on fire Sunday morning at an early hour and an alarm was sent in. A hurried run and quite a crowd soon gathered. The fire originated in the portion of the apartment formerly used as an office by the boys. This portion was destroyed, as the fellows had only a torch. R. D. Cline and Louis Uhl were seriously injured.

The fire is believed to have been started by a pack of rascals. The rascals are to keep in the neighborhood and are thought to know considerably about it. The loss is a heavy one.

## RUN OVER

**By a Cycle Is the Little Son of C. L. Mosier.**

A son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Mosier of east Church street was injured Sunday afternoon by being run over by a bicycle ridden by a small son of Chris Abel. The Mosier boy was riding a velocipede along the inside edge of the walk when the Abel boy attempted to pass. The latter could not steer the velocipede and boy and wheel were too fast to stop. Young Mosier was knocked off his wheel and a deep gash about an inch long and one-fourth of an inch wide was cut over his right eye. He also sustained several bruises.

Dr. S. H. Britton, who was called, dressed the wounds.

## C. E. BARRETT

**Again Takes Charge of the Bargain Store Stock of Goods.**

C. E. Barrett has again taken charge of the stock of goods in the Bargain store so recently conducted on east Center street. The stock was recently sold to Elijah Sellers by Robert Hare, referee in bankruptcy, but as Mr. Barrett had been offered a larger price at private sale he obtained charge of the goods by the consent of the creditors at the price bid by Mr. Sellers. Two of the creditors made it possible for Mr. Barrett to get the stock.

The place was opened for business Monday morning.

## A YOUNGSTER

**Shoves a Large Bean Up One of His Nostrils.**

A four-year-old son of Mr and Mrs Nicholas Eberly, living on the corner of Fountain street and the Garden City pike, shoved a large kidney bean into one of his nostrils Sunday afternoon.

The child tried to get the bean out and in so doing pushed it so far up that it could not been seen, and when Dr. C. S. Wharton was called the case had swollen frightfully. It was necessary to administer chloroform before the bean could be removed.

## IN BAD SHAPE.

**Mike Burns Suffers from Drink and a Broken Arm.**

Mike Burns, who was taken to the infirmary, is in bad shape. He is suffering from delirium tremens and also has a broken arm. He has torn all of the splints and dressing from the arm.

Dr. A. B. McMurray is attending him and states that it will be useless to dress the arm until he recovers from the tremens. As fast as the surgeon can attend to his arm, Burns will tear away the dressing.

**Badly Skinned Up.**

J. C. Welsh, an employe of the Marbleable Iron company, was injured Saturday afternoon by letting fall a bar of iron which he was carrying. It cut the front of his legs and removed from them several large patches of skin.

Dr. S. H. Britton rendered the surgical assistance necessary.

**A Narrow Escape.**

Mrs. Henry Schuler and child had a narrow escape from injury Saturday. Workmen on the [illegible] on George street made a blast and a stone the size of hen's egg was thrown about 400 feet and descending struck the canopy top of a baby carriage the lady was pushing.

**Badly Sprained Knee.**

Albert Smith, a farmer residing three miles south of the city, sprained and bruised his knee Sunday while alighting from a Hocking Valley passenger train. Monday he was compelled to seek the assistance of Dr. Robert Rumroth to allay the pain.

**Off an Half Hour.**

The negro hod carriers employed on the children's home struck Monday for higher wages and more help. The strike was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned in an half hour and the men returned to work.

**A Nice Balance.**

The county commissioners counted the money in the county treasury Saturday, finding that there is deposited therein just $126,023.54.

William H. Mark, the well-known swine-breeder of Bowling Green township, announces that he will make an exhibit of Berkshire hogs at the fair this fall and that it will be the last exhibit he will ever make. After this year Mr. Mark thinks he will have earned his retirement.

Bad blood and indigestion are deadly enemies to good health. Burdock Blood Bitters destroys them.

# A DESPERATE LEAP

**Is Taken by a Burglar at the W. F. Kelly Home at an Early Hour Tuesday Morning.**

**JUMPS OFF THE KITCHEN ROOF**

**The Burglar Is Endeavoring To Remove a Screen from a Window, and While Thus Engaged Awakens Mr. Kelly. The Latter Alarms the Burglar, Who Escapes.**

Mr. W. F. Kelly of north Main street had a burglar to leave a hurried call Tuesday morning at an early hour. Mr. Kelly was awakened by a noise in the kitchen of his residence. He arose to investigate and discovered a man near the window. He made an effort to reach the latter, but was prevented by a sudden turn, and with a fellow resembling a screen from the window.

Kelly made a short note and the burglar, becoming alarmed, turned and, without a moment's pause, jumped from the roof. Mr. Kelly supposed that the burglar had broken a leg or other wise injured himself, and started down stairs and out into the yard.

No trace of the would-be burglar however, could be found. He had made a hasty exit from the back premises.

It is supposed a confederate held the end of the screen to the ground.

## TO WOOD COUNTY

**Infirmary Directors Go To Bring Back Mrs. Elena Manley.**

Infirmary Directors Tschantz and Barnhart go to Wood county Tuesday to get Mrs. Elena Manley of near Luckey, who is with a child in need of care sometimes soon. The story of Mrs. Manley's treatment at the hands of her husband is rather pathetic. She left her wife and child to Wood county to visit, and after she had made her visit and wanted to return home he refused to send her money to come home. In a letter to her he said that if she ever wanted to get home or get [illegible] she would have to come herself. Mrs. Manley has not been well since her return.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS

**Remaining in the Local Postoffice at This Date.**

The following is the list of letters remaining uncalled for at the Marion postoffice, September 11:

Bailey, Mr. Weekly Chapman, Wheeler, Dunlap, D. C. Frampton, J. C. Miller, Jr. Montgomery, H. Jay Newman, Wm. D. Rogers, Chas. W. Smith, Jesse E. Ward, Jesse Wilson, W. J. Webster, Miss Ada Webster, Camp & Dane Car, Barnhart, Rose, Hoffa, Pearl, Lewis, Rosie Northop, Mrs. Ty Owen, Glenna Powell, Miss Lizzie; Russell, Miss Julia.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hall of Cheshire avenue, a daughter.

## BOGER'S PATENT.

**Marion Man Invents a Corner Post and Wire Tightener.**

Peter Boger, the well-known lawyer-inventor, has recently perfected a new device that covers a corner post and wire tightener for wire fences, on which a patent is pending.

When fences of the present day are constructed with corner posts anchored and braced every way possible, and so they will stay the wires cannot be expected with the greatest confidence.

Boger's invention for corner post and tightener is a worthy one. Should it be ordinary post, the box is to be packed with stone or other heavy weight. When wires running through post to the middle box the wires are to be fastened and pull as one. Right the device "pulls" itself up the wires or pulls up any slack in the wires.

Mr. Boger has received a few orders due to wire fence men, who have already made him offers looking to the control of his patent.

## THREE HUNDRED VETERANS

**Assemble in Reunion in the Village of West Liberty.**

A reunion of the soldiers of the civil war, who enlisted from Champaign and Logan counties, or are former residents, was held at West Liberty, Monday. Mr. Wm. Parker, deputy postmaster, was present from Marion.

There were about 300 veterans in attendance. The meeting was held in the Knights of Pythias hall, and at noon an elegant dinner was served in the G. A. R. hall by the local post. The two halls adjoin.

Judge W. R. Warnock of Urbana made the address of the day and several of the veterans made short talks which were of interest.

Mr. Harrod of Hamilton was elected president of the association.

Members of the following Ohio regiments were present:

Thirty-sixth, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and the Fourth Ohio battery.

## A CALL

**Is Made on Young Arnold Ebert by Relatives Monday.**

The father and an uncle of young Arnold Ebert, the boy who rode 75 miles on the streets here several weeks ago, visited him at the county infirmary Monday noon. Both of the gentlemen were very much affected by the youth's correspondence.

Young Ebert's father is a traveling representative in this county of a general publishing company and his uncle is a minister in Minnesota.

## DRANK GASOLINE.

**A Daughter of Frank Carroll Takes It By Mistake.**

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carroll, residing on the hill, drank gasoline from a cup Tuesday thinking it to be water. The child's error was quickly discovered and Dr. Hamilton was summoned. The doctor administered an antidote and soon had the child out of danger, though she was much prostrated by the poisonous draught.

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Potere. 42-wk-tf

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

# ROBERT STORACI

**And His Little Gun Are a Little Too Much for a Highwayman Late Monday Night.**

**THE VERY HEART OF THE CITY**

**Is the Scene of the Attempted Hold-Up. Mr. Storaci Is Passing the Patrol Box When a Stranger Asks Him for Tobacco and Then Demands of Him His Money.**

Robert Storaci, a local fruit dealer, was struck a highwayman Monday night at about 11:30 o'clock. He had been in West Marion and was passing along the south patrol box at the corner of Main and Center streets.

Suddenly stepped forth and asked for a chew of tobacco.

He [illegible] for a plug of a certain [illegible] at the [illegible] Mr. Storaci [illegible] and drew a revolver. The fellow made a motion as if to draw a gun but Storaci covered him with it, and the fellow turned and fled in the darkness.

Mr. Storaci says the fellow was not unnerved with him and called him by name. The face of the highwayman looked familiar to Storaci, but he could not identify the man in the dark.

## OHIO CONFERENCE.

**Appointments in the Evangelical Association Are Announced.**

The [illegible] conference of the Evangelical Association closed at Fremont on Monday. The appointments for the Marion district were as follows:

J. B. Kaiser, presiding elder
[illegible], W. L. Newman
[illegible], J. Wuthrich
Pleasant, H. C. Schuppe
Cedar Hill, H. C. Baker
[illegible], A. D. Bentz
Bucyrus, E. W. Mauk
Warren, A. J. Berger
[illegible], C. L. Schuster
Upper Sandusky, S. Schuler
Galion, C. Schuler
Marion, J. Wuthrich
Marion [illegible] Spencer

Of Bishop Mason's address Rev. J. W. Zechman is speaking when he is Presiding Elder. Rev. J. C. Smith is presiding elder of the Cleveland district, Rev. H. C. Becker returns to Elk Run, Rev. Peter Dechantz to West Salem and Rev. C. F. Spence goes to Wapakoneta.

Next year's session of conference will be held in this city.

## TWO TOTS

**Run Away from Home at a Late Hour Saturday Night.**

Two children of Jackson Sanders of Leader street, aged six and four years, left their home at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and the [illegible] search that followed started many people out.

The children were gone but nearly an hour, Sunday morning, when they were found [illegible] along the P. & C. R. R. tracks in West Marion and were taken home.

The youngsters have ventured no reason for their strange departure. The father is a boiler maker's helper in the Marion Steam Shovel shops.

What stops Neuralgia? Dr. Miles' Pain Pills


# Strelitzs Fall Opening

The Best Suits to Buy

The extra wear and service afforded by the H. S. & M. suits are enough to recommend them to every careful buyer.

When you learn how stylish and becoming they are, how well they fit and keep their shape, you will never buy any other kind.

H. S. & M.

We ask no more for them than you have to pay for inferior goods elsewhere.

STRELITZS.

Marion's Finest Jewelry Store.

Wedding Presents...

*BRONZE STATUARY.*
*CUT GLASS.*
*STERLING SILVERWARE.*
*ONYX PEDESTALS.*
*TEEK WOOD STANDS.*
*VIENNA VASES.*
*OLD DUTCH VASES.*

M. Nelson & Sons,
The East Center Street Jewelers.

If You Asked Marion Housewives

To tell their opinion of "B Pride" flour, they would answer you like this:

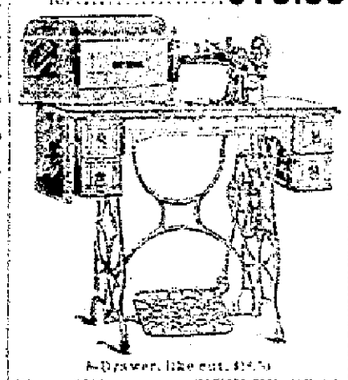
Housewife No. 1.
It makes the finest, whitest and sweetest bread of any flour I ever used.

Housewife No. 2.
Aside from making fine bread it goes farthest to the sack of dozens of other brands.

Housewife No. 3.
I never allow any other in the house, because it is the BEST.
Sold by all grocers and made by

The Marion Milling & Grain Co.

A GUARANTEED
Sewing Machine
Delivered to your house for..... $15.00



4-Drawer, like cut, $15.00
Phone 202. KEELER BROS.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

Don't Get Sick

If you do, however, we will assist you to recover by selling you only the very Purest and Freshest of Drugs. Headley's has long been known as Marion's leading prescription store.

J. W. HEADLEY

The West Center Street Druggist.

Herringbone Cassimere Suits

*Will be very stylish for Fall and Winter.*

Price $12 to $15

Stylish Neckwear

*Will be the Four-in-hands.*

Price 50c

*Our celebrated Working Shirts in all colors.*

Price 45c

OPPENHEIMER,
*Corner Main and Church Sts.*

Wholesome Groceries.

Everything Needed For Canning

Peaches — Several grades and prices.
Plums — In peck baskets.
Pears — For canning or spicing.
Tomatoes — Cheap by the bushel.

Mason Glass Cans, Rubbers, Sealing Wax, etc.

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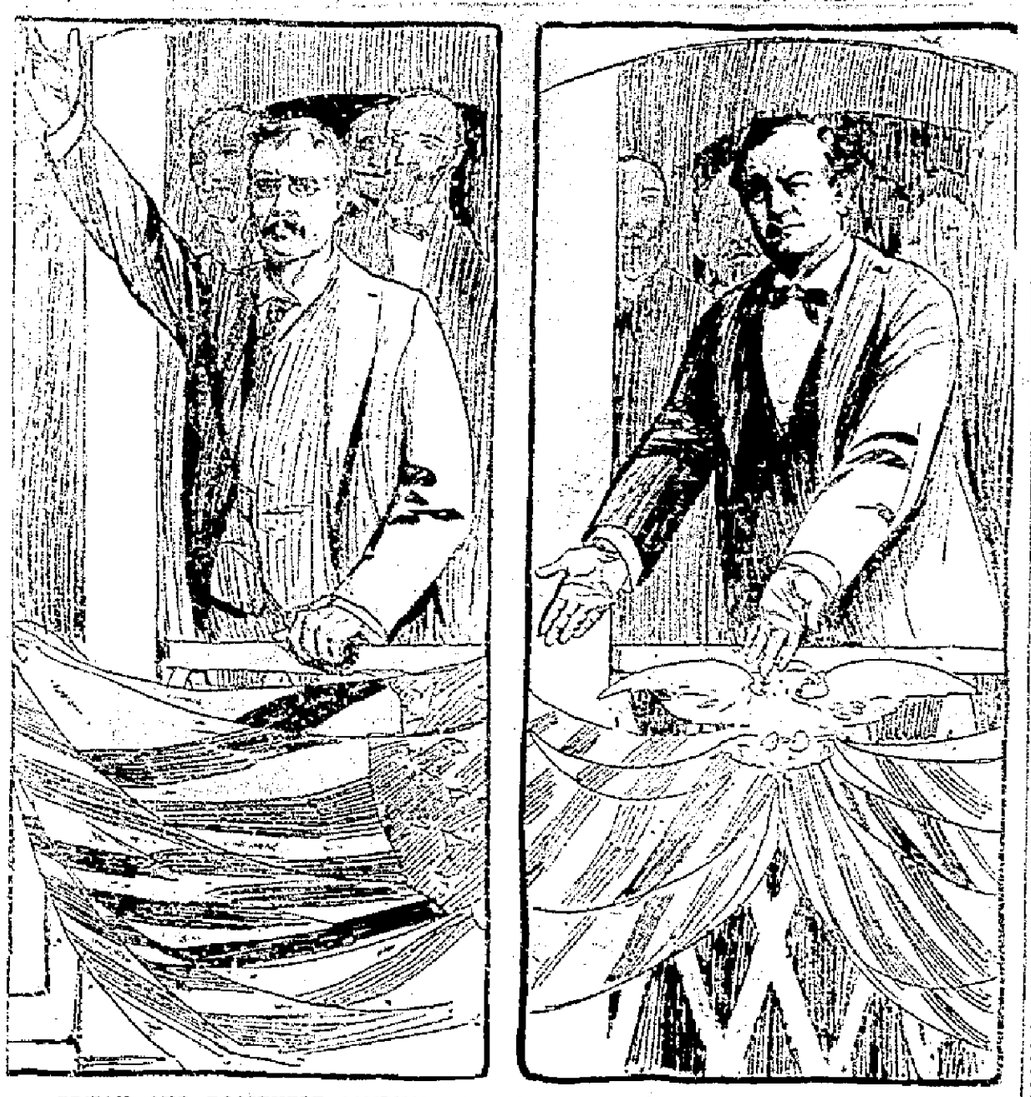

BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT CONDUCTING THEIR RAILROAD SPEECHMAKING TOURS.

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# IMPS OF HELL

## Would Blush at the Deeds of the Galveston Ghouls.

## WHO HOVER OVER DEAD

### Under Guise of Relief Workers They Despoil Bodies of Stricken.

### FINGERS AND EARS CUT OFF

From the Bodies of Women and Girls the More Quickly To Steal Their Jewels.

### FIENDS SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS

**From Fifty to an Hundred Are Killed by the Soldiers—In the Pockets of Many Are Found Ears and Fingers to Which Gems Are Yet Attached. Conservative Men Say Dead May Number Ten Thousand.**

Chicago, Sept. 11.—A special to the News from Galveston, via Beaumont, says:

Many ghouls, despoilers of the dead, have been shot down, a negro who assaulted a woman has been killed, Martial law reigns here. Fiends, who, like buzzards, thrive at such times as this, are shown no mercy; are given no trial. The orders are to shoot them down and these orders are obeyed.

A horde of negro ruffians attacked a squad of soldiers guarding St. Mary's hospital Monday night. Hundreds of shots were fired and thirteen negroes were killed. Every hour during the night other shootings of negro thieves were reported at headquarters. Tuesday morning a negro attacked a white woman and murdered her in the most cold-blooded manner. The soldiers caught him and blew his head off. Reports of many similar cases have reached headquarters.

Eight marauders caught rifling the bodies and wrecking stores Tuesday night were killed by the soldiers.

A grand total of fifty of these death ghouls have been killed to date and as long as martial law reigns they will be shot down wherever caught despoiling the dead. In the pockets of ten of the body robbers rubies and ears cut from the corpses were found with jewelry attached, indicating the desperation of the prayers to hurry their vocations at any cost.

Stories of the desecration of the dead are so numerous and horrifying that it bodes ill for anyone to be seen cycling a body. Most of the thieves came from the mainland and were allowed to go over under the guise of relief workers.

Many steamboat men claim that the correspondents have underestimated the number of dead. Captain Charles Clark, a well-known water owner, says ten thousand were killed by the storm. He has been at Galveston day and night since the storm and from what he has seen it has justified this statement. He asserts that the newspaper statements have been too conservative. In their desire to make allowance for excitement and exaggeration the press has cut estimates of loss of life, but as time goes on it is seen that the figures will rapidly mount into the thousands.

The question of food supply is not so pressing as to quantity, but is weak in quality, on account of the soaking it received. One boatload has arrived from Houston, but it did not go very far with the crowd that quickly gathered at the wharf. The people are hungry, but they are not starving.

**Heartrending Story.**

New Orleans, Sept. 12.—Four men who had been in Galveston since the storm arrived here this morning. They are W. L. Temple and S. Lewis of the Temple Ellis Tobacco company of South Bend, Indiana; H. T. Schmitt of Yazoo City, Mississippi, and T. W. Mitchell, a New Orleans insurance man. The tales they tell of the terrible storm surpass the most vivid imagination. Lewis recounts how, after Galveston was put under martial law, Sunday morning, it was discovered that negroes were robbing the dead everywhere of rings and jewelry. An order was issued by McKibben, in command of the troops, that all negroes caught despoiling the dead should be shot. Last Sunday thirty-three negroes were killed and their bodies bodies were taken out in the gulf in tugs and thrown overboard. One negro had twenty-five human fingers in his pockets, each finger wearing a ring. One soldier killed seven negroes in one hour.

"The sisters' orphans' hospital was a terrible scene," said Lewis. "I saw there over ninety dead children and eleven dead sisters. We took the steamer Allen Charlotte across the bay


## "Many a Slip 'Twixt Cup and Lip."

*The cup of happiness is filled with health, which overflows in drops of cheerfulness. Some sad people never get a taste here. Impure blood makes them nervous, irritable, full of pain. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a genuine nectar of health to those who give it a fair trial. It cleanses the blood as nothing else can.*

Nervous Prostration—"Suffering as each my sick mother brought on nervous prostration. I resorted to my Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first dose did me good and three bottles restored me." Mrs. Cora Duncan, 14 Maple St., Jersey City, N. J.

Never take any substitute when you ask for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints


### BRUTALLY MURDERED.

**Burglars Kill a Farmer Near the Town of Carey.**

Tiffin, Ohio, Sept. 12.—About 12:30 o'clock this morning, W. Johnson, who lives two miles this side of Carey, heard a suspicious noise about his premises and investigated. While making his way to a rear door he was shot in the head and died in a few minutes. After Johnson fell, five men were thereby free to break down and injured the inmates, Mrs. Johnson and her five children, ranging in age from six to eighteen years, before finding Mrs. Johnson, the burglars threatened her with death unless she revealed the hiding place of the money received for a carload of cattle and a few wagon loads of celery that had been sold during the day.

She told them where they could find the dollars. This done all of that was taken, the remainder having been hidden that afternoon. Before leaving the children found Johnson and gave the alarm. Citizens and farmers joined in the pursuit. They ran on the burglars to Alvada, where they took a buggy upon which they made their escape.

Mr. Johnson is well known in the grocery trade of Marion, being a heavy shipper to this place.

### ON TWO COUNTS

**The Grand Jury at Marysville Indicts Murderer Ferrell.**

Marysville, O., Sept. 12.—The grand jury today returned an indictment of murder in the first degree on two counts against Hershey H. Ferrell. The first is the premeditated murder of Express Messenger Lane and the second the murder in connection with the robbery of the express packages from the Adams Express company. Ferrell will probably be arraigned about Saturday.

Ferrell shot and killed Express Messenger Charles Lane and robbed the express car in order to obtain money to enable him to marry Lillian Carlow a young lady living in Columbus, Ohio.

### NEXT MONDAY

**Commissioner Finefrock Will Retire, Mr. Harvey Succeeds Him.**

Robert Harvey, county commissioner elect, will assume the duties of his office next Monday morning, Ed Finefrock, president of the board, retiring. Mr. Finefrock has served two terms as commissioner and has made an able member of the board attending to the county's affairs in a capable manner. He has made an army of unlimited number of friends during his two terms, and about the best wish which can be extended Mr. Harvey is that he will succeed in the same line as well as has Mr. Finefrock.

### THE BOYCOTT

**Against the St. Louis Transit Company Is Called off.**

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—In mass meeting last night the striking street car employes adopted resolutions calling the boycott against the St. Louis Transit company off and furthermore declaring that any member of the union applying for work to the Transit company would not jeopardize his membership thereby.

# INADEQUATE

## Are Words To Tell Horror of Awful Scenes at Galveston.

## DEAD, DEAD, DEAD, DEAD

### Bodies of Old and Young, White and Black, Are Found Everywhere.

### MANY ARE DRIVEN TO FRENZY

Finding Their Loved Ones Gone They Voluntarily Give Up the Lives They Fought To Save.

### BODIES PILED LIKE CORDWOOD

**Are Carried on Barges Out into the Gulf and Dumped into the Waters Which Are To Be Their Winding-Sheets. Hasty Method of Disposition Necessary and Hundreds Are Thus Buried Without Ceremony.**

Houston, Texas, Sept. 12.—Words are inadequate to convey any real conception of the Galveston horror. The dead numbers fairly well up into the great thousands. Dear God! what a spectacle. Bodies of human beings, infants and aged women in all sizes and shapes before a week has passed. Today the work of disposing of the dead was pushed with all possible energy, but with the limited facilities at hand it will be impossible to dispose of the bodies in any other way than by cremation. Already the deep water channel is filled with the bodies of victims who have been carried out to sea by the receding waters. Many of the bodies will never be found, as they have been carried out into the gulf and will be devoured by sharks. The task of identifying the dead is appalling. Many have been identified by means of articles of clothing found on the bodies, but the vast majority will never be identified.

The destruction of property is simply appalling. Not one piece of property is left standing on the entire island. Nearly all the large business houses are wrecked. Many of the residences are left standing, but the water has washed them from their foundations and they are a total wreck. The part of the city of all is that of Negroville. The water in this neighborhood was from fourteen to fifteen feet deep. No building could stand to part together in the water and most of them went to the side of the city. Those who passed through the storm say the sight was appalling and deafening, the rushing of the water to the mighty tide of the wind, drowned in the rush of the thousand wrecks. Moments of fear, and even of terror, then the piercing and heartrending screams of wounded and children could be heard from all directions. Many were struggling and shrieking, clinging to the floating debris or to any thing suddenly thrown from the roof to the tossing bay. In the streets of the very heart of the city people walking and shrieking of the drowning were. The awful night of horror came to an end at last. On Sunday morning a streak of dawn lighted the east, the sun rose from and looked down with innocent unconcern. The waters had receded. Those who had escaped the hand of death came from their living places. The bodies of friends and relatives lay in every hall. It was impossible to move in any direction without treading dozens of corpses. Nearly all were nude, the fury of the wind and water having torn away all their clothing.

Dead, dead, dead, everywhere, up on the street and down another, up the hidden recesses, corralled with debris, on down to the water's edge and there for out on the broom caused the victims of the previous night.

### BUMBLEBEES

**Break Up Democratic Convention in Hoosier State.**

Knightville, Ind., Sept. 12.—Bumblebees broke up the Democratic county convention here yesterday as the result of a row for control. In the midst of the proceedings several clouds of bees swept up from the river and they were attacked by the bumblebees. People rushed in all directions and there was a panic which emptied all of the places of meeting on the ground to quiet. A total of the members of the convention were badly stung and had to seek physicians. The men who stirred the bees up were arrested.

**Candidate Locke.**

Colonel Locke, the populist man on the State ticket, kept an eye on the Twenty-fourth district. He said Thursday morning:

"Hon. D. B. Locke, the Republican candidate for congress in the Twenty-fourth district, has begun his speaking tour of the district, making his first appearance at the Sandusky county convention. He made a fine impression, as he is a forcible and eloquent speaker."

# TO GO TO EUROPE

## President Kruger Will Sail September Twenty-Fourth.

### ARRIVES AT LORENZO MARQUEZ

**With Several Transvaal Officials Has Obtained Formal Leave of Absence for Six Months—New York Democrats Have Their Ticket in the Field—French Sympathy.**

Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 11.—It is officially announced that President Kruger will sail for Europe on Sept. 24.

Mr. Kruger obtained formal leave of absence for six months, and will proceed to Europe to seek for intervention. Mr. Schalkburger will be placed under the presidency of Mr. Reitz's absence. Several Boers will accompany President.

**Reformed Testimony.**

Preacher, says he can't decide when giving evidence before the grand commission that he is not a liar. He says he has been associated with many Kaffirs in South Africa, who declared the witnesses had been sent to be witnesses. He said one of the reasons that he came to America was to get away from the Kaffirs.

New York Democrats.

Senator David B. Hill presided at the State Democratic convention which met in the Democratic wigwam, Tammany Hall, this afternoon. Hon. John F. Shevlin of Buffalo, formerly attorney general of the state, was chosen temporary chairman. Hon. Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, Hon. Augustus Schell of Manhattan, Hon. Henry D. Purroy of Brooklyn, Hon. John F. Ahearn of Manhattan, Hon. Thomas F. Conway of Albany, Hon. Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, Hon. Robert A. Maxwell of Queens, Hon. Lewis Nixon of Manhattan, Hon. Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, Hon. Augustus Schell of Manhattan, Hon. John F. Shevlin of Buffalo, formerly attorney general of the state, Hon. Thomas F. Conway of Albany, Hon. Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, Hon. Robert A. Maxwell of Queens, Hon. Lewis Nixon of Manhattan, Hon. John F. Ahearn of Manhattan

# COVERED BY DEBRIS.

## Many Bodies Concealed In the Path of the Storm.

### DEATH LIST BEING SWELLED HOURLY

**People of Galveston Slowly Recovering From the Effects of the Disaster, and a Start Is Made Toward Resumption of Business—Assistance Offered by Chinese In New York.**

Galveston, Sept. 11.—More than 200 dead bodies have been identified, and the estimate of Mayor Jones that 1,000 souls perished in Saturday's great hurricane does not appear to be unjustified. The city is being patrolled by troops and a citizens' committee, and a semblance of order is appearing. The liquor saloons have at least temporarily gone out of business, and every strong-minded man who has not his own humble abode to look after is to be pressed into service, so that first of all the water service may be restored, the gutters flushed and the streets lighted.

The further the ruins are dug into the greater the increase in list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulwark of debris that lies straight across the island conceals many more bodies than have been accounted for. Volunteer gangs continue their work of burial. Half of the corpses they find on the shores of Galveston island and at the neighboring points where fatalities attended the storm. It will probably be many days yet, however, before all the floating bodies have found nameless graves. Along the beach they are constantly being washed up. Whether there are those who were swept out in the gulf and drowned or are simply the return ashore of some of those cast into the sea to guard against pestilence there is no means of knowing.

The city still presents the appearance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the terrible tangle of wires and the masses of wreckage, mortar, slate, stone and glass that bestrew them. Many of the sidewalks are impassible. Some of them are littered with debris. Others are so thickly covered with slime that walking on them is out of the question. As a general rule substantial frame buildings withstood better the blasts of the gale than those of brick. In many other instances, however, small wooden structures, cisterns and whole sides of houses have been plumped down in streets or back yards, squares away from where they originally stood. Many people have left and some may never return. The experience of others still here was so frightful that not all will remain if they can conveniently find occupation in other cities.

**Thanks of Texas.**

Austin, Tex., Sept. 14. — Governor Sayers made the following statement: "The city authorities at Galveston are in full control and every effort is being made to find and bury the dead, to remove the debris and to sanitate the city. Contributions of the most liberal character are rapidly reaching me, and I shall see that the money is used to the best advantage for the sufferers and that there shall be no waste of the magnificent contributions coming from the free hands and generous hearts of a sympathetic people. In behalf of the people of Texas I desire to express my acknowledgment to the people of the United States for the ready and generous response they have made in coming to the aid of our afflicted people."

**Supply Trains on the Way.**

Austin, Tex., Sept. 14.—Advices to Governor Sayers indicate that several trains loaded with supplies for the destitute are en route to Galveston. The arrival of these supplies will relieve the situation at Galveston very materially, as the governor is informed that quite a lot of clothing is included in the list.

**Aid From Chinese.**

New York, Sept. 14.—The Chinese colony of this city is collecting supplies to send to Galveston. The principal item to be sent will be tea. It is said this is the first time any set of Chinamen in this country have joined together for the relief of sufferers in a great catastrophe.

**With Provisions.**

Washington, Sept. 14.—A telegram has been received at the treasury from the collector of customs at Mobile, Ala., saying that the cutter Winona had sailed for Galveston with 25 tons of provisions, and that the Algonquin and Onondaga would be loaded as soon as they arrived.

**Town Wiped Out.**

Seabrook, Tex., Sept. 14.—There are but few people left here, and they are starving and need clothes. Thirty-three out of 34 houses have floated away, and 21 people were drowned in this little place. The distress is appalling.

**Formerly a Railroad King.**

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 14. — David Mackay filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court here. His liabilities are estimated at $577,765. He has no assets. Mr. Mackay was formerly a western railroad king. Five years ago Mr. Mackay failed and his roads passed into different hands. In his petition 43 creditors are named, all of whom live in Chicago and New York.

## FULL TIME

**The Morral Canning Company Is Working at Present.**

Morral, Sept. 11.—Wayne Lupton is able to be out again after being confined to the house for three months.

Hazel Loerban is convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. R. M. Davis returned home after visiting friends in Union county for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jacoby attended the Jacoby reunion south of Marion Saturday.

Roy Barnhouse is very sick with diphtheria.

R. O. Richards is building a new house for Charles Shutts, near Brush Ridge.

The primary school began Monday, with Mrs. Belle Wisecarver as teacher.

Mrs. Betsy Miller and Mrs. Della Wisecarver visited friends in the western part of the county last week.

L. C. Lounhan and Will Bosley attended the Dunkirk street fair last Thursday and Friday.

Little Charlie Baker severely burned his left hand last Monday morning by falling into some hot starch.

Persons desiring to cut corn this year can secure seven and eight cents per shock here. Let them come as the farmers cannot secure enough help.

The Morral Canning company is running full time and can hardly keep ahead. It runs between 2,500 and 3,000 quarts every day.

Misses Myrtle and Delphia Hoxworth of Richwood are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Davis here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fohl of near Marseilles were guests of C. J. Schultz, Sunday.

# GREENCAMP NEWS

## James Johnston Has the Misfortune To Lose a Horse--It Accidentally Breaks a Leg.

### THE BAPTISTS OF THE VILLAGE

**Vote To Retain the Services of the Rev. Mr. Thompson for Another Year--A Successful Social--Runaway Results in Dumping a Trio of Men at the Bridge.**

Green Camp, Sept. 14.—Misses Flora Stull and Ada Savidge of Carey are visiting for a week with relatives here.

H. W. Knickle is in Cincinnati for a few days in the interest of the Junior Order.

The social given Saturday evening by the Baptist ladies was well attended. Several were in attendance from Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rayl visited Saturday night with Mrs. Rayl's aunt, Mrs. Davis.

Mr. Sparks of Delaware was unable to give instructions to his music class Wednesday, having been detained at home by sickness.

Mrs. Mary Slack of Ashley has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lanins, for several days.

Frank and Ray Martin of Columbus were calling upon their many friends here Wednesday.

Mr. J. C. Lyon and Mrs. Nancy Butler were married at the home of the groom, Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Maxwell of Oklahoma are visiting friends here after several years' absence. They were born and raised here.

Miss Florence Bish returned Sunday from visiting her sister at Cleveland.

The Baptist church has voted to retain the services of Rev. Mr. Thompson another year.

Mrs. Lucila Gambrill is now able to sit up.

The young people gathered at the home of Russel Leverton last Friday night and reminded him that another year of his life had passed. Tally pulling was enjoyed.

Miss Mame Critchfield of Marion visited her friend, Miss Dessie Watkins, last week.

Mrs. Maria Berry has so far recovered her health as to walk down town to visit friends.

The wind blew very strong here, causing the apples and peaches to fall and keeping the cider presses busy making cider.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Risner of Marion visited at the home of Andy Uneapher Monday.

Mrs. Robert Persey is suffering from a severe case of stomach trouble.

Miss Rule Porter and Master Roscoe Lefever of Columbus are visiting friends here.

J. C. Riley was in attendance at the state fair last week.

James Johnston had the misfortune to lose a work horse recently. It accidentally broke its leg and had to be killed.

John Knickle, who was taken quite sick on his way to Columbus and was forced to return home, has improved sufficiently to attend to business again.

While Mr. Folk was blasting out a large stump, preparatory to building, a portion of it fell upon the roof of the new store causing the roofing men to come up from Prospect and repair it.

Christian Porter and John C. Moore have traded properties. The latter will take charge of the butcher shop at once, but will not move his family here till January 1. Mr. Porter expects to sell the property when Mr. Moore now lives and go to Oklahoma with his family.

Mrs. Ollie Somerlot is on the sick list.

A runaway occurred Tuesday night near midnight at the bridge. The buggy containing three men was broken.

# FOR THE BIG STRIKE

## Miners of Anthracite Region Are Making Ready.

### NONUNIONISTS BEING ORGANIZED.

**Mine Workers' Officials In a Public Statement Give the Men's Side of the Case, Reciting a Number of Alleged Evils—Expected That the Tie-Up Will Be General.**

Indianapolis, Sept. 14.—Officials of the United Mine Workers of America issued to the public a statement giving in detail the causes that have led up to the strike. They claim the average wages of the anthracite miners are $700 per annum; that the laws of Pennsylvania make 2,000 pounds a ton of anthracite coal, yet the miners are compelled to mine from 2,700 to 4,000 pounds for a ton; that they are compelled to pay double price for blasting powder, and required to dock in "pluck-me" stores or have employment; and that they pay $1 a month for a doctor whether needed or not. All of these evils, it is charged, the companies have refused time out of mind, to correct. The American people and press are appealed to for assistance and support.

There is practically no means of arriving at any estimate of the resources of the miners relative to the maintenance of the people to be called out. At the close of last year there were 82,134 men members in the mine workers' organization. At a conference it was decided to levy upon each of these members an assessment of 15 cents per month, to be placed in the hands of the national executive board for use as a defense fund. Aside from the money in the hands of the national executive board, local unions in a number of states have accumulated large sums of money in their treasuries, which will probably be placed in the strike fund. Contributions from other trades unions can be counted upon, and from these facts it can be seen the miners are prepared for a prolonged fight.

**Expected to Quit.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 14.—Nearly all of the local assemblies of United Mine Workers held meetings to take action on President Mitchell's strike order. The statement issued by Mr. Mitchell was read by the secretaries. In some of the assemblies the reading of it was received with much enthusiasm, while in others there was dead silence. The strike order has now been promulgated in the Wyoming district, and every member of the United Mine Workers' organization will be expected to quit work on Saturday night at the latest.

**Miners Organizing.**

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 14.—There is no change in the strike situation in this locality. Everything is quiet. The men of the collieries were at work as in force. There is very little strike talk south of the Broad mountain. Efforts are being made to organize the men at different points in the Mahoning and Shenandoah valleys, with local branches of the United Mine Workers of America. At Girardville a mass meeting was held at which "Mother" Mary Jones was the principal speaker. She advocated organization.

**Foreigners to Leave.**

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 14.—The Hungarian consul stationed here said that a large number of his countrymen have and are still applying to him for rates of passage to Europe. It is believed that if the strike will be a long one many of the foreigners will return to their homes in other countries.

**Men Will Obey.**

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 14. — All the United Mine Workers' local branches were largely attended by members in this place and Mount Carmel when the notice of President Mitchell, ordering a strike, was received. Them men declared they would obey the proclamation to the letter.

**Strike Practically On.**

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 14.—Meetings of local unions of the United Mine Workers were held quite generally throughout this region, and from the reports received at headquarters Organizer Dilcher expressed the opinion that by night the strike will be practically on.

**Federation Will Help.**

Chicago, Sept. 14.—In an interview here Thomas I. Kidd, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that national officers of labor organizations may offer to aid the United Mine Workers in organizing and maintaining their strike.

**Monument to Lawton.**

Fort Wayne, Sept. 14.—The people of this city dedicated to the memory of General Henry W. Lawton a monument crowned by a cannon captured by him. The ceremony took place under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion and Colonel William J. Bryan was the principal orator. The meeting was preceded by a procession through the principal streets. Governor Mount presided. Colonel Bryan, and in his remarks denounced the Filipinos and paid a tribute to the valor of American soldiers. Mr. Bryan's address was nonpartisan and a glowing eulogy of the volunteers.

**Died of Yellow Fever.**

Havana, Sept. 14.—George P. Gregory, superintendent of the San Jose correctional school died of yellow fever. He was a native of Wichita, Cal. His widow and four children are here.

### THE COUNTY FAIR

**It Is Hoped To Beat All the Records This Year.**

The Marion county fair will be held week after next, on September 25, 26, 27 and 28. The management promises a great fair, and invites the cooperation of the people in making a fine exhibit and asks for a big attendance.

Nothing can take the place of the county fair. The exhibits are always interesting and the amusement program always amuses. The races will be good. Make your arrangements to attend.

**The City Mission.**

The revival in West Marion conducted by the Marion City mission still continues. About twenty-five have responded to altar calls, many of which give victorious testimonials to the power of Christ to save. The workers are under obligations to the four young men of West Marion, who so kindly adjusted the tent which the wind had blown down. Needed repairs will be made today. Meeting every night. Splendid song service. Excellent attendance. All are invited.

J. W. Miller, Supt.

# INDIAN TOMAHAWK

## Is Found Deeply Imbedded in an Oak Tree Near Town of Cardington by Workmen.

### THE STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

**Will Meet at Wooster the Third Week in January—William Miller Makes a Big Sheep Purchase—A Number of Marriages of Local Interest. Cardington Notes and News.**

Cardington, Sept. 14.—Miss Ira Claflin was visiting Prospect relatives Sunday.

Rev. Ferdinand Ebert of Stillwater, Minnesota has been visiting his brother, Rev. A. Ebert of Richland township. Sunday morning he preached at the Windfall Lutheran church in Richland township and in the afternoon in the Lutheran church at Cardington.

Mrs. Margaret Maxwell of Richland township is ill.

Miss Amelia Rossman of Columbus came up Saturday to spend her vacation with relatives in Richland township and Cardington.

Wm. Miller, residing near Adelaide bought 250 sheep south of Cardington, Monday.

Joe May of Waldo was in Cardington on business Monday.

Albert Augenstine of Richland township will, in a few days, go to Van Wert, where he will attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith and their three little children of Richland township are all sick with typhoid fever.

Master Harley Ebert, son of John Ebert of Richland township, is quite sick with malarial fever.

The State Poultry association of which Ira C. Keller of Prospect is President, will hold its annual poultry exhibit at Wooster the third week in January.

Some workmen found a piece of an Indian tomahawk imbedded in a large oak tree west of here recently.

Mrs. Bruce Williams, who resided near Denmark, died Sunday, and was buried at Salem, Claridon township, Monday.

The six-weeks-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Klingel of Cardington was baptized at the home of its grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Klingel of Richland township Sunday. It received the name of Lloyd George Washington.

Frank Martin, Big Four freight agent at Cardington, and Miss Gertie Flemming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Flemming, were married Sunday by Rev. Mrs. Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Kelly visited in Marion Sunday.

H. M. Blair of Marion spent Sunday in Cardington with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Chipps of Marion visited Mrs. Ruth Chipps in Cardington, Saturday.

J. C. Flemming and C. C. Hammond are this week in Prospect on business.

Fred Fruchtenberger of Huntington, Indiana, formerly a Richland township boy, was visiting relatives in Cardington last week.

Charles Neibaum of Richland township purchased several prize-winning rams at the state fair last week.

Shaw & Bader of Marietta secured several premiums on French Merino sheep at the state fair last week. Mr. Bader is a resident of Marion.

Thomas and Rufus Gaffield of Ellison drove to Marion Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Parrott of Ellison celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Hartsook were at Marion Saturday to attend the funeral of Charles H. Wilson.

Mr. Guy G. Case and Miss Dora B. Heimlich were married at the Lutheran parsonage in Richland township, Tuesday evening, by Rev. A. Ebert. Miss Heimlich is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Heimlich of Richland township. The couple will reside in Cardington.

Mrs. Thomas Parks died last Friday.

**Carries off Honors.**

D. C. Mewhorter carried off first honors on potatoes at the Ohio state fair last week. The gentleman was awarded first premium on a lot of early Ohio potatoes which he raised in his patch in this city.

**The best of all pills are Beecham's.**

# BY CREMATION

### CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

loss of life, he says, is possibly more than 1,000. He is doing all he can to relieve the distress. General McKibben's report follows.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 13.—Arrived at Galveston at 6 p. m., having been ferried across the bay in a yawl boat. It is impossible to adequately describe the conditions existing. The storm began at 5 a. m. on Saturday and continued with constantly increasing violence until after midnight. The island was inundated. The height of the tide was from eleven to thirteen feet. The wind was a cyclone. With few exceptions every building in the city is injured. Hundreds are entirely destroyed. All of the fortifications, except the rapidfire battery at San Jacinto, are practically destroyed.

At San Jacinto every building, except the quarantine station, has been swept away. Battery O, First artillery, lost twenty-eight men. Two of these and their families were drowned. Three members of the hospital corps lost. Names will be sent as soon as possible. Loss of life on the island is possibly more than one thousand. All bridges are gone, waterworks destroyed and all telegraph lines are down. Colonel Roberts was in the city and made every effort to get information through. The city is under control of committee of safety and is perfectly quiet. Every article of equipment or property pertaining to Battery O was lost. Not a vestige of any kind is left. The men saved have nothing but the clothing on their persons. Nearly all are without shoes or clothing other than socks and drawers. Clothing necessary has been purchased and temporary arrangements made for food and shelter. There are probably 5,000 citizens homeless and absolutely destitute, who must be clothed, sheltered and fed. Have ordered 20,000 rations and tents for 1,000 from Fort Sam Houston. Have wired commissary general to ship 20,000 rations by express. Lieutenant Perry will make his way back to Houston and send this telegram. (Signed) McKibben.

**Rather Sensational.**

Chicago, Sept. 13.—A special to the American from Galveston, via Houston, says:

General McKibben has forbidden the use of cameras and the troops are ordered to enforce the order strictly. Two troopers found a Kodak fiend about to photograph the nude body of a woman on the beach. They ordered him to stop. He refused and they shot him dead.

**Thankful to Ohio.**

Columbus, O., Sept. 12.—Governor Nash this morning received the following telegram from Governor Sayers of Texas:

"I cannot sufficiently express to you and your people the deep impression that your and their generous action in their behalf in the hour of misfortune has made upon the people of Texas."

**Cutter Galveston Safe.**

Washington, Sept. 13.—The revenue cutter Galveston, believed to have been lost in the storm, is safe at Galveston.

**Refugees from City.**

Chicago, Sept. 13.—A soldier, Alabama, dispatch to the American says: "Edward Zeigler, Thomas Farley and Alex. McCarthy arrived here last evening from Galveston. They left Galveston yesterday morning on the tug Robinson with 120 other refugees and were taken to Houston, Until they arrived at New Orleans they were clad in undergarments and were cold, too.

"They escaped Sunday morning from a house on the exposed beach by clinging to a log and floating to high ground.

"Zeigler was naked and the other men were in their night garments when they reached the crowd gathered near the Tremont House, but their appearance was similar to hundreds, many women being dressed for whom clothing had to be obtained at once.

"Several women became demented and one member of the band made throw $10,000 worth of diamonds into the flood.

"The property loss is now estimated at $25,000,000."

### SECOND STORM

**Is Raging Today Over the Gulf of Mexico.**

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—A storm of rain and wind of considerable intensity is ranging here this morning. Chief Moore of the weather bureau at Washington has telegraphed the local bureau saying that a hurricane of considerable intensity is developing in the gulf and warns all ships not to go to sea until further information is given. All ships are being held.

Owing to the severe blow of last Saturday and the strong wind of today, the Illinois Central elevator at South Port, just above this city, on the Mississippi bank, has more than half slid off into the river. The elevator is one of the largest in the South. It had only an unusually small amount of grain at the present time and this will be saved.

One of the most serious features of the Galveston storm from a financial standpoint is that there are scarcely a dozen cyclone or windstorm policies of the entire city according to the statement of Mr. Charles Janvir of this city, president of the Sun Insurance company of New Orleans, and one of the best posted insurance men in the South. Accident and life insurance companies will be heavy losers as will also the marine insurance companies. Doubtless many of Galveston's formerly richest citizens, who were fortunate enough to escape the storm, will find themselves paupers now as their real estate properties were not covered by insurance.

A special from Galveston says that the Western Union has among two wires across Galveston bay and now this company has wire communications direct with the stricken city. It is feared the wind which is getting quite strong there will blow the wires down again. Conservative estimates place the number of dead at 8,000, and will undoubtedly reach as high as 12,000. One million dollars, it is said, is needed instantly as a relief fund. There is a scarcity of nurses, physicians and drugs. These should be hurried to Galveston as rapidly as possible.

The cotton exchange and board of trade of New Orleans have made all arrangements to send a ship loaded with provisions from this city direct to Galveston.

The counsel of the acting secretary of the treasury at Washington has been asked to use the lighthouse tender Acacia for relief purposes. This vessel is now at port here.

The velocity of the hurricane at Port Eads just before the telegraph wires blew away at noon was 100 miles. It will be impossible to get any information from the mouth of the river regarding what comes by boat. It is believed at the weather bureau that the storm is more serious near Beaumont, Texas than anywhere else, and it is feared great damage is being done.

All water seems to be down. The Louisville and Nashville railroad east of New Orleans along the gulf coast is covered with water blown in from the open sea. Trains cannot get out this afternoon unless the wind changes or abates. It is very cloudy and raining hard here in New Orleans at 1 o'clock this afternoon, but the wind velocity is not alarming.

# TO THE GRAND JURY

## Sixteen Matters, at Least, Will Be Presented When It Meets Week After Next.

### MAJORITY FROM MAYOR'S COURT

**It Is Noticeable That Many of the Cases Are Peculiar in That the Defendants Will Be Women Some of the Charges Are Quite Serious--Told in Outline.**

When the recently drawn grand jury convenes the last month of this month, there will be at least sixteen matters to engross the attention, the majority coming up from the court of Mayor McClure. Those known to date are:

Mary Justice, charged with assault with intent to kill. She is alleged to have assaulted Cora Finch, was found over and is out on bail.

Jane Vance, assault and battery. She is charged with having assaulted Ella Thomas, was arrested bound over and is also out under bond.

Emma Brewster, malicious destruction of property. Mrs. M. McKerrow is the complainant. The defendant is out on bail.

John Baum, petit larceny. He, it is alleged, fell in love with another man's buggy and is expending at present in the county jail, while waiting for the grand jury to act.

James McGill, resisting an officer. He was one of the gang with which the police had trouble in the North End. He was shot by an officer. Like Baum he spends at the county jail.

James Edwards and Ed. Kelly, grand larceny. Both, it is alleged, were in the robberies east of Caledonia. They are inmates of the county jail.

Victoria Mack, assault and battery, out on bail.

Fred Coleman, malicious destruction of property, out on bail.

Arnold Eberly, horse stealing. He is accused of stealing a horse on the streets here one evening a few weeks ago. He is in jail.

Lorden Parkman, petit larceny. It is alleged that he stole twelve ears of corn. He is out on bail.

Michael Pfeiffer, robbery. He is charged with helping to hold up H. C. Devore on the Center street a couple of weeks ago, and is now out on bail.

Mike Madden, robbery. He, too, was mixed up in the Devore robbery, according to the charges, but was not so fortunate as Pfeiffer and is still in jail.

A. Brown, horse stealing. He is charged with stealing a horse near Caledonia, and is now in jail.

George Ashton, forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. He is accused of forging Joe Bateman's name to an order for forty-five cents worth of groceries. He is out on bail.

## COMMON PLEAS.

In the matter of Ewela Reynolds against C. D. Bender and others, Fred E. Harris and Sarah Harris, by their attorneys, Critchfield & Critchfield, Thursday filed in common pleas court an answer and cross-petition, denying that they ever transferred their interest or title in the 471.50 bushels of wheat stored in Bender Brothers' mill and that they were even made parties defendant in the matter of the plaintiff against Jefferson Harris, before Squire Day.

They now allege that Bender Bros. are now wrongly holding their wheat and ask for the title to it, subject to the storage charges, insurance and $160 formerly advanced them, and that the action be dismissed.

**Beecham's Pills cure sick headache.**

# THE MURDERER

### CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

at first imagined, and will, no doubt, be completely settled in a day or two.

**No More Russians.**

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10—via Paris, Sept. 13—It is understood the dispatching of troops to China has ceased. One regiment that arrived at Odessa was ordered to return to Warsaw. The field hospital attendants who were under orders have been discharged.

**Pekingese Attacked.**

Shanghai, Sept. 13.—Pekingese was attacked yesterday by the Russians while fishing in carts the fortifications.

**Record of Killed.**

Shanghai, Sept. 12.—Records, which have been compiled show that ninety-three Protestant missionaries were massacred by Boxers, the details of which are only to be published. The fate of several other missionaries is unknown, among them five Catholic bishops and twenty-eight priests.

**Peace for Vessels.**

Hong Kong, Sept. 13.—The stormy weather which has prevailed has caused great anxiety for the safety of transports from India. The French transports Admiral and the Indian troopship Warada are several days overdue.

**Conger Wires.**

Washington, Sept. 13.—Under date of September 6, Minister Conger sends the following telegram from Peking:

"Hodges killed Pao Ting Fu."

The dispatch from Minister Conger is in reply to an inquiry sent some time ago by the state department. The man mentioned is Dr. Courtland Van Rensselaer Hodge, whose murder at Pao Ting Fu has been reported in press dispatches. His wife was with him at Pao Ting Fu, and was also murdered. Their home was in Philadelphia. They were a young couple and had not been long in the mission field.

**Not Without Ll.**

Peking, Sept. 7.—Prince Ching yesterday had an interview with the foreign ministers to whom he said that he could not carry on negotiations without Li Hung Chang. A telegram has been sent to Earl Li urgently requesting him to hasten to Peking.

# DAILY MARKET REPORT

**Received by wire at 2 p. m.**

**CHICAGO.**

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Wheat gained 1¾. October sold at 74¾ to 75¾. Corn ⅝ higher, September sold at 40 to 40⅝; October at 38¾ to 39¾. Oats ⅛ @ ¼c higher, September 21½ to 21¾, October 21⅝ to 22.

Provisions closed fractionally lower, October products ranged: Pork 11.37½ to 11.50; lard 6.77½ to 6.82½; ribs 7.37½ to 7.62½.

**TOLEDO.**

Toledo, Sept. 13.—Wheat—Cash 77½; December 81½. Corn—No. 2 mixed 42¼. Oats—No. 2 mixed 22½. Rye—No. 2, 52½. Clover seed—Cash 6.25, old prime 6.10; October 6.00, Timothy 1.25 @ 1.30.

**His Piercing Scheme.**

For years cattlemen have dominated the grazing country around Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation in Oklahoma. Now a Kansas City man has entered that section and proposes to turn the rich valley into a gigantic wheatfield, says the Philadelphia Times.

Already 25,000 acres have been leased. The Indians have for years received only 25 cents an acre from the cattlemen for grazing privileges, and the entire country was given up to this. The new firm offers them 25 cents an acre for all kinds and $1 for all lands in cultivation. In addition it binds itself to erect a wire fence around each lease, plant an orchard and erect a comfortable house.

**Going to the Fair?**

Of course you should—all your neighbors are going. Then there will be more to attract you this year, for the fair will be a daisy. Early entries in the different departments indicate an unusually large list and nothing will be spared to make it a grand success. The speed program will be of especial interest, too. Figure on attending Marion county's fair the last week this month.

**Terribly Enraged.**

London, Sept. 14.—The Filipino agent in London is enraged at the action of the United States consul at Manilla in stopping messages sent from England to Filipino leaders. Four messages are said to have been held by General MacArthur. The interrupted messages contained press comments to the effect that Bryan was in sympathy with the Filipino cause and was sure to be elected in November.

**Yonkon Steamer Wrecked.**

Sanfrancisco, Sept. 14—A special from Seattle says: The Yonkon steamer Bonanza King was wrecked on August 29 on Thirty Mile river by striking a rock. When the vessel began to sink the captain headed it for shore at full speed, driving it upon the beach. All on board were saved, but the cargo and vessel are a total loss.

**Filipinos Defeated.**

Hong Kong, Sept. 14—The Filipino junta's claim against the United States Consul General Wildman for $40,000 (Mexican) alleged to have been deposited with him has been dismissed, the costs being assessed against the Filipinos.

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SATURDAY - - SEPTEMBER 15

If the Dingley bill is the mother of trusts, there have been a lot of trusts born out of wedlock.

Maybe the Democracy might be able to bring about that general coal mining strike by enacting an eight-hour day at once.

Immigration portal is showing everywhere. In one of the New York newspaper relief cars to Galveston were five cases of emancipation.

Mr. McKinley writes a very interesting letter, by which he certainly has no necessity of making any "front-porch" speeches during the presidential campaign. It doesn't read at all like what we might expect from an "improver."

The fight of Croker and Hill in New York is a victory for the Tammany boss at the present stage. Just what will happen to the national ticket in November, when the scrap will reach the knock-down stage, is uncertain as to figures, but New York state is sure for McKinley.

A Chinese correspondent says average annexationists have been lying in the streets of This Town for 3,000 years. If anybody were inclined to question the veracity of the correspondent we might be asked by what process he determined the age of the accumulated lies.

Corn and cotton are doing a little very profitable warring in Connecticut which is king this year. With corn at 45 cents and cotton at 14 cents, "imperial" prices are pretty jolly for the producer. And silver, whose value affects these prices—but for that now! That was a theory of 1896.

Mr. Bryan is a great man on predictions, but he is no more reliable than the industrious weather prognosticator. In 1896 Mr. Bryan mournfully predicted four years more of hard times, in case he was not elected, and immediately after the election the country plunged up to its neck into prosperity. Even Mr. Bryan himself has prospered enormously.

The Kentucky legislature is trying to amend the Goebel law and still retain a statute that will enable the party in power to thwart the will of the people at the polls. It is a great problem. And when you come to think of it, is a question of vastly more importance than expansion or imperialism, about which there is so much ranting, for the Kentucky perversion of popular will is a real menace to a republican form of government.

Col. Bryan is to spend four days campaigning in New Jersey. It will be a great field for the heroic campaigner. It will be a fine field in which to drop the paramount issue for four days and put in the time swatting octopuses. If there is a state in the union that has octopuses to slay, New Jersey has them. We shall have an ear to the ground when Col. Bryan goes there. We can fancy we hear the rumble and roar of the battle in advance. It will be the spectacular event of the campaign.

In his letter of acceptance President McKinley says the "American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism." Certainly. This country is big enough, hopeful enough, confident enough in its own strength to accept the duty imposed by the march of enlightenment and civilization, and the planting of the torch of liberty where the hand of destiny guides. The people will say so at the polls in November.

The current political story that Governor Nash will not be a candidate for a second term, and that Charles L. Kurtz is grooming to succeed him, is a pipe dream, pure and simple. The inauguration of the story is founded on the needs of a few cheap politicians. Governor Nash will be renominated and re-elected. He is proving a most excellent governor, and is immensely popular, save with a few disappointed schemers and place-seekers. There is likely some opposition to him at Toledo, because of the Ohio centennial failure, but as the truth works to the surface the Toledo people are learning that the exposition appropriation, in a reasonable sum, failed because of the quarrels of her own politicians. The opposition from that quarter won't be worth counting in 1901.

There are evidently a lot of Republicans in Maryland without counting the scores or Wellington.

Millionaires is a dreadful thing, but it was gratifying sure for the president to have ten thousand hoots and many thousand rounds ready to rain to the Galveston sufferers, with hundreds thousands.

California's trade with the Philippines is reported to be equal to $1,000,000 a month. What a job that would be for Gen. Otis's personal assistant about expenditures in that state the money goes declining.

It appears that Mrs. Thomas Platt and Mrs. Edward Cooper were formally presented for the Democratic nomination for governor of New York and the ceremony and the ride into the White House with Mr. Platt were the only incidents. It is no surprise of the Empire state withdrawing a majority of its powers.

An astonishing resolution introduced in the New York Democratic state convention gave the Tammany delegates a real shock when it was defeated out of order. The point of order is not reported. It is presumed the Tammany chairman insisted that the New York Democracy was for the imperial infinitive.

In the Portland Press we read that "Out in Kansas Democratic committees are offering a free passage to Maine to every man who voted for Bryan in 1896 who agrees to vote for McKinley this year—and there are many to pay." Certainly. Out in Kansas the disgruntled Republicans who went wrong in 1896 are the proselytizers now to carry them all back, and a humiliating ending for a "fizz!"

Ignorance is often a source of bliss. According to the page-man candidate Bryan was an early instance to the rescue for the third time. The first and second times are not alluding to now. But the older events are certainly the threatened eruption of Vesuvius the year. That was the first time that the threatened eruption of Vesuvius the year. That was the second. Now behind forehand" we are sorry to say to the eruption of McKinley, the eruption and eruption. As the only eruption? Wonder what does your Holy! Holy! have the republic?

If the Porter ruling stands that pretzel and will be forgiven and every Pirate may wear a crown of braid—Pittsburg Dispatch.

What next? The pretzel city must be dazzling, indeed. The Pittsburg Dispatch looking with eager eyes upon imperialism is willing to invest a whole state or states and make sacrifices. If Pittsburg really means it, we can offer a pretzel on Chinese figures. Mr. Dales of Dayton, also a baseball fan, knows where there is a whole cord-full of crowns, ripest in certain portion of the empire. To the crowns most, several, not among the pretzel. The empire begins at Pittsburg, shows Brooklyn across to

Maine has voted. The Republicans have carried the state by the largest majority in their history, save only the Bryan of 1896 and the Blaine of 1884. Notwithstanding three of Monday. In spite of the united Democracy and the exclusion of Tom Reed voters from the state register, against the rule of disfranchisement in 1896, the Republican vote is practically unchanged. The Democratic followers of the Pine Tree state want to disturb none of the existing happy conditions. They are for good money, prosperous prosperity and a continued full duty in the expansion of a great republic. The imperialistic scare-crow has no terrors for Maine. And as Maine has voted, so goes the nation.

The most remarkable thing about the Republican majority in the recent election in Maine is the indifference of the country to have it overlooked. The campaign of 1900 was devoted to the administration's labor troubles in the Bituminous district. It would have been people generally to realize that strikes are bred in prosperity. Industrial strikes now would be the best proof of the prosperity that exists. No labor organization has declared a strike in depressed times. A famine would have been a certainty. But amid prosperity conditions, employers who disregard the rights of labor must expect to be made to realize practical results.

The 20,000 drummers who have been thrown out of employment by the trusts are having some fun of their own in this campaign, and they are not taking as many of them did in 1896.—Upper Sandusky Chief.

If the Chief has accepted this theory, I are fallen from the Democratic ranks in every township in the county, and in the Upper Sandusky office I have all information on Indian Village affairs, let him look after the people that affect his city. More transient men tonsure in Marion every week than ever before in its history. The traveling business men are more numerous in every live section than ever before. They are out for business, and are getting it. They are, moreover, enthusiastic missionaries of expansion and witnesses of prosperity.

**An Assertion by Col. Bryan.**

Col. Bryan is undeniably courageous. His defiance of the almost overwhelming opposition of his own party to the silver issue is really refreshing in such an age of time-serving politics. Whether it is wise or not, his steadfastness of purpose is really admirable, in spite of his mistake as to the financial capacity of the country to the relative possibility of the next issue. Conservative Democrats, who want to stick to our party and not help advertise his silver fanaticism, seem to be desirous to silver, though to him there will unprecedented [illegible] during.

Last week Bryan went to Milwaukee, a German community that is fairly dominated by sound money. He didn't discuss the silver issue and there no opportunity for what he said in 1896. He chose to harangue against the Republican good work in helping the Republicans to keep the old issue on which they were overwhelmed in 1896. Then Bryan accepted the Democratic challenge on the financial issue, and the President accepted the challenge on the issue of imperialism. It is a significant [illegible] Bryan's followers will not follow him on the silver issue, and there would not be a corporal's guard to follow Bryan should he again raise the silver issue. Bryan's own newspaper, the Commoner, will have to take, and to attempt to do so would drive many of his followers into the Republican ranks. Bryan's only hope is to make the campaign on imperialism, and attempt to placate gold-standard Democrats by the form of the anti-trust resolution of which he made [illegible] last year.

Bryan's speech was to be delivered at Indianapolis tonight. It will be interesting to see what he has to say on the issues of the campaign. [illegible] more positive.

The information that the Boer war is at an end is good news. Whatever else Boers have accomplished or [illegible] Kitchener in the Transvaal, the [illegible] of Lawrence Boerhaave in [illegible] Great Britain will [illegible] Transvaal a credit of [illegible] United Kingdom and the cause of war will be treated in the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# CRUELTY CHARGE

Is Made by Mrs. Mary F. Parish in a Divorce Petition Filed by Her Wednesday.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION GRANTED

**Restraining Her Husband from Disposing of His Property Until the Final Hearing of the Matter—Judge Young Hears the Gill Habeas Corpus Matter—Mr. Gill in Jail.**

Mary F. Parish, by her attorney, H. E. Hill, began suit in common pleas court Wednesday, a divorce proceeding against Schuyler C. Parish.

The petition alleges that they were married October 31, 1878, at Fowler, Indiana, and that ever since she has been a faithful wife to him. September 4 this year, it is alleged, he violently assaulted her, knocking her down and threatening to kill her. For three years he has refused to provide for her, compelling her to work and care for her own living.

It is asked that the defendant be restrained from disposing of his property until after this cause is heard; that the plaintiff be allowed temporary alimony pending the hearing of the suit; and that she be divorced and restored to her maiden name, Mary F. Busby, and that she be allowed reasonable alimony at the final hearing.

Judge Young Wednesday granted a temporary injunction in the matter, restraining the defendant from disposing of his property.

Judge Young Wednesday remanded James McGill to prison after hearing the motion to dismiss the prisoner from the county jail.

Mayor McClure Tuesday filed in common pleas court four transcripts from his court and Wednesday filed five. They were in criminal matters tried before him and in which the prisoners were bound over to appear before the grand jury.

A petition was filed Saturday in the common pleas court in the matter of Elizabeth Rush against Wm. Rush, which was appealed from the court of Squire F. M. Drake of Big Island township. The suit was brought to collect $152.61 due on a note of $85 given March 25, 1887, with six per cent. interest. Drake found for the defendant when the matter was tried before him.

Copeland & Bartram represent the plaintiff.

George E. Wynn, by his attorney, H. E. Hill, Tuesday filed in common pleas court a petition for partition against Rachel A. Fox, George Fox, Joseph H. Wynn, Jennie Wynn, Viola M. Fryman, James Fryman, Isaac E. Wynn, Cora Wynn, Clara Russell, Carrie Russell, Maggie Wynn, George E. Clay, Elmer Clay, Nellie Clay, John L. Clay, Wm. E. Wynn, B. G. Rutter, Humphrey Moore and Wm. Boyd, administrator of the estate of Edward Wynn, deceased, alleging that he has a legal right to and is seized in fee simple as son and one of the heirs of Edward Wynn, deceased, of the undivided one-seventh part of 152¾ acres in Prospect township, which he asks the court to partition. The land is probably worth about 10,000.

Another damage case against the Erie Railroad company and the Chicago and Erie Railroad company was begun in common pleas Wednesday afternoon. Henry D. Krenkler, by his attorneys, Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, filed a petition asking for a judgment of $1,999 against the defendants for injuries he received November 14, 1899, and for which he alleges they were responsible.

The plaintiff alleges that about 9:30 o'clock in the evening of that day, he was going to his home and was compelled to cross the defendant's tracks at the Kenton avenue crossing. A freight train was standing across the roadway and, after waiting over five minutes for the defendant's employes to run the crossing, he climbed over a car. In jumping from the car he fell over a switch stand, which projects out into the street, and broke the bones of his ankle and ankle joint of his left foot, and also sustained other injuries, all of which were sufficient to make him a cripple for life.

As a result of the injuries he was compelled to stay at home ten weeks and had to expend ... on doctor bills, wherefore he prays judgment for the sum mentioned, $1,999.

## GASOLINE STOVE

**Is Responsible for a Trip of the Fire Laddies to the Boulevard.**

An alarm of fire was sent in from box 36 Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The fire resulted from the burning of paper behind a gasoline stove at the home of Burt Bishop on the Boulevard.

The department had just returned from a long run out on Silver street, but made fast time in getting to the Bishop home. The fire, which did but little damage, had been extinguished before the arrival of the department.

## BY THE FLAMES

**The Roof of the Martin Jordan Home Is Damaged Tuesday.**

The fire department was called out Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock by an alarm turned in from box 24. The fire was at the residence of Martin Jordan of 584 Silver street. The roof became ignited from a spark of a passing locomotive on the Hocking Valley.

The members of the household moved the furniture out, and the greater part of the loss was to the roof which was pretty badly damaged by the flames.

# J. WILBUR JACOBY

Chosen President of the Reorganized Marion County Democratic Club.

U. K. GUTHERY SECOND HONOR MAN

**John Brigel Is To Keep the Records and A. C. Court To Look After the Cash—Executive Committee Is Named and a Committee Chosen To Draw Up a Set of By-Laws.**

The Marion County Democratic club was organized at the old Free Silver Hall Tuesday evening with probably seventy-five Democrats present.

The meeting was called to order by A. C. Court about 8 o'clock, and, after a brief statement of the object of the meeting, those present proceeded to organize the club, with which it is hoped to keep the local Democracy in line during the presidential campaign.

Wilbur Jacoby was chosen president; U. K. Guthery, vice president; John Brigel, secretary; A. C. Court, treasurer; D. Hammer, S. H. DeLong, Earl Stouffer, Frank Kelleher, C. W. Creswell and U. K. Guthery, members of the executive committee.

William Johnson, N. E. Arnold and Richard Horn were selected as a committee to draft by-laws and to make a report at a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening.

## THE CARNIVAL.

**From This Time On It Will Be Pushed to a Finish.**

The promoters of the Marion street fair and carnival met at the drug store of Heberman & Sharpless Tuesday evening. The meeting was called to take action upon the midway and other features of the fair.

There were four or five firms who bid for the midway privilege, but none of them has as yet been accepted. A number of other matters were discussed, and the contract for the midway and other attractions will probably be let before another week closes.

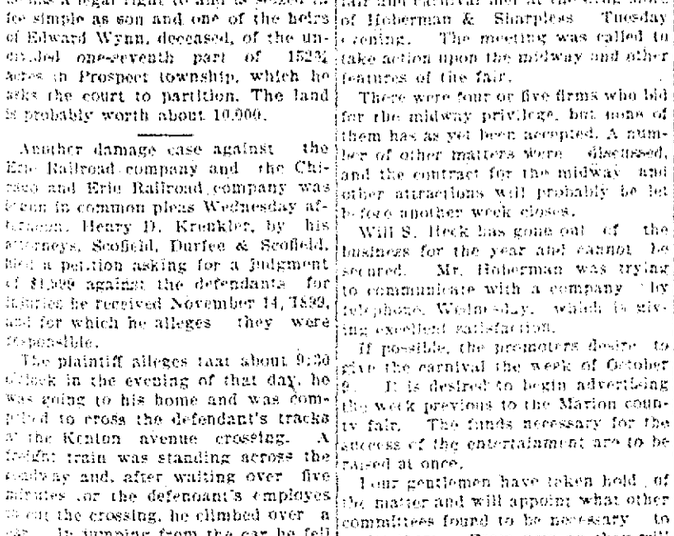
Will S. Heck has gone out of the business for the year and cannot be secured. Mr. Heberman was trying to communicate with a company by telephone, Wednesday, which is giving excellent satisfaction.

If possible, the promoters desire to give the carnival the week of October 8. It is desired to begin advertising the week previous to the Marion county fair. The funds necessary for the success of the entertainment are to be raised at once.

Four gentlemen have taken hold of the matter and will appoint what other committees found to be necessary to assist them. From now on they will push the carnival, and anticipate attracting large crowds to the city.

**Hand Mangled.**

D. J. Mooney, an employe of the Chicago and Erie freight house, met with a painful accident Tuesday afternoon. In moving a car his left hand was caught in some manner and badly mangled. The injured hand was dressed by Drs. A. and H. S. Rhu.



"In a Measure, Mr. Bryan Will Conduct His Own Campaign."

# THE APATHY OVER

The Youngstown Opening Gives Republican Managers Assurance of Success.

CHAIRMAN DICK IS GRATIFIED

**The Alarming Lack of Republican Interest in 1892, Which Was the Forerunner of Democratic Victory, Does Not Exist This Year—Gossip of Ohio's Senators.**

Columbus, Sept. 11.—There is an apathy among the Republicans of Ohio, whatever the conditions may be in other states. This was demonstrated at the Youngstown opening meeting, which was a magnificent success, both in point of attendance and the enthusiasm displayed. National Chairman Hanna was more than gratified, and Senators Foraker and Spooner could not but feel complimented, as well as President McKinley, in behalf of whose re-election the meeting was planned and held.

This monster demonstration, with fully 20,000 people in attendance, was in strange contrast to the opening of the presidential campaign in Ohio at Woodedale, a few miles out of Cincinnati, in 1892, at which McKinley, who was then governor of the state, and White-law Reid were the principal speakers.

A train of fourteen coaches had been arranged for to carry the enthusiastic Republicans from Columbus and other points along the line to the place of the meeting, but when the train reached Woodsdale there were exactly 270 people on board, including the speakers, members of the state committee and a band which was being paid for its services. That year there was general apathy all over the country, and the Democrats secured one of the presidential electors, while the state was saved to the Republicans by the small margin of 1,000 votes. The result was so close that the state was claimed by the Democrats for several days. Overconfidence lost the Republicans the presidency in 1892, but the people learned a lesson by the bitter experiences that followed which they will not soon forget.

• • •

The people of the country were apparently never more thoroughly aroused to the importance of an election than they were in 1896, and yet the opening meeting of the campaign in Ohio, which was held in this city, August 12, with Senators Foraker and Sherman as the principal speakers, was no larger than that held at Youngstown, and while the meeting was held in the open air, not more than one-third of the 30,000 people estimated to have come to the city, ought to be forced to go and hear the speaking.

• • •

State Chairman Dick is gratified with the success of the Youngstown meeting, and says the large attendance in view of the general alarm of apathy before clearly shows that the Republicans of Ohio were simply awaiting the call to duty and action. General Dick is confident that the Republicans will carry Ohio by a safe plurality, but he declines at this time to name any figures. He claimed the state in 1895 by 50,000 and Governor Nash's plurality was only a few hundred less. When he finally pushes his estimate on the vote at the coming November election, those who are so disposed can place their money with safety upon his figures. No man could have been placed in charge of the Ohio campaign, who has a more thorough knowledge of Ohio politics, or who could be more diplomatic in the handling of the many difficult and delicate questions which arise, pending an important election.

Senator Hanna has declined to make any speeches. He says he will not have the time. The important duty devolves upon him of looking after the details of the campaign in all the states of the union, and this is quite enough for any man, particularly one whose health is giving the Democrats of the country so much concern, though they continue to abuse and misrepresent him. The senior Ohio senator, however, the Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, will give the state committee his entire time, and will be on the firing line until the eve of the election. The senator added new laurels to his reputation as a public speaker at the Youngstown meeting. His discussion of the issues of the campaign, so tersely stated and eloquently presented, has been surpassed by none, so that his place on the rostrum as one of the brilliant orators of the country is only equalled by the position he occupies as one of the leading thinkers of the nation. He stated the whole case when he said the one question to be determined by the voters of the country was whether the administration of William McKinley should be endorsed or repudiated. The points brought out by Senator Foraker and dwelt upon by him in his Youngstown speech were given special emphasis by President McKinley in his letter of acceptance the following day.

• • •

The New York Sun makes the unequivocal statement that the national Democratic campaign managers are back of the effort to bring about a strike among the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania for the good which they hope may result to the national Democratic ticket. There appears to be nothing which the Democrats in their desperation to secure office and bring ruin upon the people would not resort to, though the suffering among the miners and their families, if the strike should ensue, would be something terrible to contemplate, as the merchants in the coal mining towns say there is no reason for a strike and, having no sympathy with the movement, they could not and would not contribute their support as they had done in the past. SQUIBBS.

# THE BIG CARNIVAL

Entertainment Given at Germania Park by the People's Band Is a Great Success.

NICE SUM REALIZED BY THE BAND

**After a Musical Program on the Street the People's, Waldo and Prospect Knights of Pythias Bands Go to the Park—Refreshments Are on Sale and Dancing Is Enjoyed.**

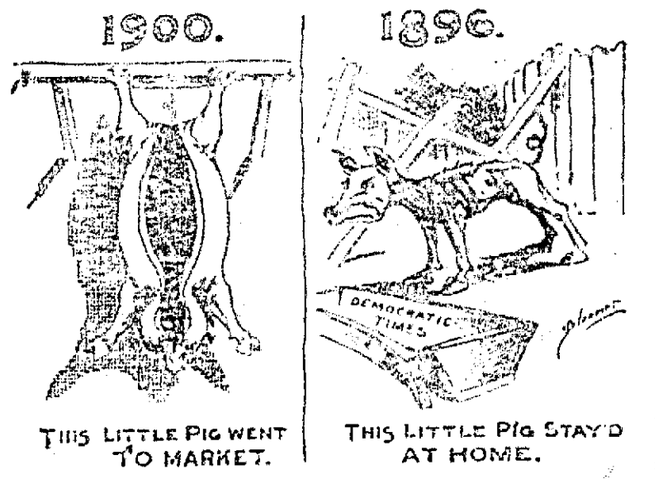
The carnival given under the auspices of the People's band at Germania park Wednesday evening was a success despite the chilliness of the atmosphere. The local band was assisted by the Waldo band and the Knights of Pythias band of Prospect.

A concert was first given on the square, and at 8 o'clock the three organizations proceeded to the park. The pavilion was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and tables were placed about the lawn on which refreshments were served.

The pavilion was given up to the devotees of terpsichore, and the greater portion of the crowd appeared to be enthusiastic dancers. The weather was perfect for dancing, and the People's orchestra furnished a rare program. In one corner of the grounds the Waldo and Prospect bands furnished a splendid program of brass music, while the crowds enjoyed refreshments.

Every car was crowded until after 9 o'clock, and the patronage of the carnival was even better than was expected. There was not a thing to mar the pleasures of the evening. While the weather probably lessened the sale of refreshments, it increased the patronage at the dance hall.

The People's band is an excellent organization, one of the best in the state, and deserved the success it achieved. In fact the people of this city seemed to have that in view from the manner in which they patronized the carnival. The musical organizations from Waldo and Prospect are both excellent ones, and added much to the entertainment.




## CENTRAL DEPARTMENT

**Makes a Quick Run to a Brush Fire on Church Street.**

The fire department was called out at 12:12 a. m., Thursday by an alarm sent in from box 65. A large rubbish heap at the intersection of Church street and Reed avenue had been ignited by some one in passing. An alarm was turned in by another passerby and the department made the run.

Wilhelm & Court, the bicycle repairers of east Center street, are preparing to go into the boot and shoe business. They will open a boot and shoe store where their bicycle shop is now located.

**After Dinner**

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

**Hood's Pills**

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

# CAN THIS BE TRUE

Report Says the Classical City of Delaware Is Threatened with a Bloody Race War.

NEGRO IS DRIVEN OUT OF TOWN

**Ropes Along To Lynch Him in Case He Resists—Colored People Will Bring Him Back—Says He's Innocent of Attempt To Hypnotize a White Girl.**

Delaware, O., Sept. 13.—F. Hooks, a colored barber, was driven out of the city Wednesday night by an enraged mob of 300 citizens. It was alleged that he had paid particular attention to an attractive girl, Miss G. Parker, a white girl, whom it is said he endeavored to hypnotize in the proprietor's absence. The mayor and marshal warned him to leave the city Wednesday afternoon, but he thought it was a joke. Armed citizens with six ropes took the negro to the Hocking Valley depot. He left for Columbus. Had he offered resistance, a lynching no doubt would have immediately taken place. Race excitement is high. Threats of vengeance were afloat this morning on the part of the colored people who claim Hooks was innocent. They will bring him back today, they say. Bloodshed is feared. Four other colored men have received notice to leave the city.

## BADLY SCORCHED

**Is Charles Bender In a Stage Steamboat Explosion.**

Charles Bender, a stage hand employed at the Grand, was severely burned about the face and hands Wednesday evening during the explosion on the steamboat in the production of "The World."

Bender was instructed to light four cans of gelf powder when the explosion took place and was in position near the powder awaiting the signal from the member of the company who was to give him the tip to touch it off. The member forgot to give the word and a spark from the explosion which took place before Bender touched off the powder flew 150 feet or so. Before Bender could move away the four cans were going off, almost completely enveloping him. Fortunately he did not lose his presence of mind and pulled his hat down over his eyes, thus saving them from a severe burning. His face and left hand were made almost two big blisters, while the right hand was scorched a trifle.

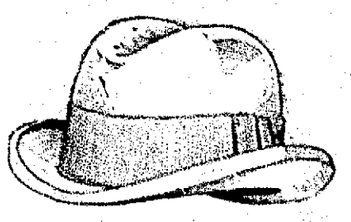
Young Bender was taken at once to the office of Dr. James A. McMurray where the wounds were given proper surgical attention.

**A Mammoth Shed.**

Harry Wilson is having plans prepared for a mammoth modern cattle shed which he is contemplating erecting on his farm. The shed will be ... feet wide and ... feet long and four feet in height. The specifications call for it to be supplied with ... which are known to cattle raisers.

THE MANHATTAN. THE MANHATTAN.

Fall Styles in Men's Hats



Scores of dozens have already arrived, and orders are not half filled. Yes, we're expecting a big season's business and have well prepared for it. We believe the values are better this season than ever.

Our $2 Derbys

are unquestionably the very best we or anybody else have ever sold for that money. We've often sold hats for $2.50 not a bit better. All the latest blocks. Pearl Fedoras will be more popular than ever this fall. We've a beautiful line at $2.50; other colors, too. Choose from gray pearls, blue pearls, stone, steel, nutria, otter, granite, Oxford, brown and black.

The Rough Rider Fedora in pearl and nutria will be immensely popular; raw edge, straight brim..... $2.00

Our $3.00 Hats look as good and will wear as well as any at $5.00. There's a best hat here for you at a least price.

Fall Clothing

will soon be needed, and we will welcome these days, because every detail of preparation is complete. We are ready to aid you in selecting your Fall attire from an assortment which covers everything desirable in Clothing, at prices that you will quickly recognize as bargains.

See our New Line of Neckwear.

THE MANHATTAN.

Battenberg Work

In New and Artistic Patterns.

Remember none but the finest finds its way here, and the new arrivals are indeed very beautiful. For

Fancy Needle Work Supplies

You should always come here, for we carry an immense assortment and the prices are no higher either.

Marion's Only Exclusive Ladies' Store. . . . .

The Sterling Store.

The Fire Sale OF I. MARX & SONS'

still continues with a rush. We will make Saturday the biggest day during this Great Sale. There is still a complete line of Mens', Boys' and Children's suits, so come while there is a good assortment. This money saving offer should induce every prospective buyer to buy now at prices lowest on record.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Best Men's Suits Fire Sale Price | $4.65 | Boy's Long Pants Suits, ages 14 to 20, selling price $3.50 to $5.00. Fire Sale Price | 98c |
| Fine Dress Suits in Worsteds and Cassimeres. Fire Sale Price | $6.98 | Boy's Long Pants Suits, ages 14 to 20, $8.00 to $10.00. Fire Sale Price | $3.37 |
| All Wool Suits, which sell at $7 and $8. Fire Sale Price | $2.68 | Boy's Long Pants Suits, ages 14 to 20, $10.00 to $12.00. Fire Sale Price | $4.75 |
| Men's Overcoats worth from $8 to $10 | $2.67 | Boy's Overcoats worth from $2 to $3 | $1.29 |
| Men's Overcoats worth from $5 to $8 | $1.25 | Boy's Overcoats worth from $5 to $8 | $2.49 |
| Men's and Boy's Sweaters 50 and 75c | 23c | Men's Feeding Coats, worth $2 Fire Sale Price | 69c |

ATTEND THE FIRE SALE AT

I. MARX & SONS.

MARION, O. 113 SOUTH MAIN ST.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# CHAIRMAN JONES

## He Has Suddenly Become an Arkansas Millionaire.

## HIS COTTON BALE TRUST.

### Controls Patents and Machinery For Round Bale Presses.

### SECRECY OF HIS PROSPERITY.

**Scheme Hatched by Jobbers, the Argenta Times Suggests—There Is Money In It, But It Is Opposed to the Anti-Trust Plank of the Democratic Platform. Has Wheat the Odds, So You Make Money?**

"When you make a millionaire you make dozens of paupers" said Democratic Chairman Jones in his speech thanking the Arkansas legislature for his third election to the United States senate—the same speech in which he made his famous shout at the "effete east foreigners." That was at Little Rock, in January, 1897. In his speech to Arkansas voters to that complexion he repeatedly pleaded poverty, and that speech echoed in glee, whether was the general impression in Arkansas, up to that time, that he had very little to come except his congressional salary. Yet, within less than four years, the same James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, without visible means of increasing his wealth, now appears in the "Financial Red Book of America," more commonly referred to as "The List of American Millionaires," with the rating of one of the 31 millionaires of his state.

In all southwestern Arkansas but two millionaires are named, and one of them is at Washington in the next-to-last column, in these terms: "Jones, Hon. James K., Cotton, Congressman, Politician." Getting rich properly and honestly is all right, and we are not now saying that Mr. Jones' wealth was amassed unduly, although as we shall show, it was amassed suddenly.

His peculiarity appears in the remarkable combination between his past sentiments, expressed in the resolution that begins this article, and the repeated requests of the papers of Arkansas, that Senator Jones was among the poorest in point of worldly goods of the United States senators as compared with this quick setting rich. Even at that, it would not be a matter of complete concern, but for its intimate relation to the great Democratic doctrine of opposition to trusts, of which Mr. Jones has made himself so conspicuous an advocate.

One explanation for his rapid increase in prosperity is that after his party's defeat four years ago he speculated in stocks, and took advantage of the rise of the stock market. It is not that incredible, however, because that advance in stocks was due to Mr. McKinley's election and Bryan's defeat. Another explanation that tallies with known facts, is the prominence of Mr. Jones in a money-making trust, based upon that surest of foundations—monopolistic patents.

The American Round Bale Cotton company, in which Jones was an early investor, from the first adopted two of the favorite devices of the trust monopolist. They refused to sell the round bale compresses to the cotton planters, but only leased them upon royalties, at a price practically paying for a machine every year it would be used, thus doubling their money each year. Then, to clinch the thing, the Jones company adopted the plan of giving preference premiums above the market price upon cotton baled with their machines, thus opening the door for a control of the cotton market, as well as of the cotton compress market.

Such extensive operations soon required more capital than the Jones Arkansas crowd could command, and they got help from Searles, the sugar trust manipulator, so that the American Round Bale Cotton company has the benefit of the most experienced trust methods and capital. To this end, according to Little Rock advices, plans are maturing for pushing the business extensively, as soon as the election is over. It will continue control of the patents and the machines, and also proposes to take into stock partnership those who are interested in cotton baling and compressing.

This will be done through local companies all over the Cotton Belt, but it will be carefully planned that the parent company, in which Jones is an original stockholder, shall have 51 per cent of the capital stock in each local concern—the home people having what is left. "There's millions in it," as can be readily seen, and it will be just as much a trust as the Standard Oil company, with its great number of subordinate companies, all feeding the fountain head.

Lately Little Rock people have been asked to invest in this company upon pledges of profits galore. All of which is a wonderful example of the sincerity of Cotton-Baler Jones, when as National Chairman Jones, he promulgates the Democratic plank, to-wit: "We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city, against private monopoly in every form."

Never has the American flag been pulled down in American territory nor under fire.

## GEN. OTIS' VIEW

### As to the Present Situation in the Philippine Islands.

Not new facts, but a fair statement of the situation in the Philippines, and what is to be accomplished, was given out by General Otis, at Manila, when President McKinley sent him the following cablegram:

"Please cable me your views as to the number of troops necessary to be sent to the Philippines to enable you to successfully prosecute the campaign against insurgents and establish permanent peace and tranquility throughout the archipelago. Answer at once."

General Otis' reply is a model of brevity and clearness:

"Your cablegram of the 9th received. Have carefully considered the situation and the necessities of the service, and am of the opinion that the present force of 30,000 men will be sufficient for the present. Will cable you later if I think it necessary to change this opinion. Otis."

The speech of the president was the only one that was made during the campaign that was worthy of the dignity of the office and the intelligence of the people. Every word was full of meaning and statesmanship.

Those who doubted the ability of the Filipinos to govern themselves were answered by the fact that they had established a government which was recognized by the United States, the European powers and Japan, and which was in operation for more than a year. Those who doubted the ability of the Filipinos to put down the rebellion and to maintain peace were answered by the fact that they had done so